The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

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STATE OF PENNS'LVANIA. Thursday, Sept.
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And what we have to say on the subject is this: If you are in need of any Clothing for the Boys, step in and take a look at our stock before purchasing. Our new Fall Goods have arrived, and we show the Largest and most Complete stock ever brought to this market, and at Bottom Prices. Just remember we make the best Ready - Made Clothing that is sold. We guarantee it in every respect. If not satisfactory, money refunded. Pieces furnished for Re-

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CAPITAL STOCK FOR SALE. The Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., having rejected all proposals submitted for the purchase of the aforesaid Caultal Stock and directed the Receiver of the Republic Life-insurance cooking the Receiver of the Republic Life-insurance cooking the Receiver of the Recei

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Orohans Court of Lancaster County, to me directed, I
will hold an inquest add fride, park, or value the real
estate of John Gotter, 1877, at 11 o'clock a. m. on the
premises in Brecknock Yownship, Lancaster County,
The County of the County of the County of the
H. N. BRESKMAN, Sheriff,
Cheriff's office, Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 22, 1877.

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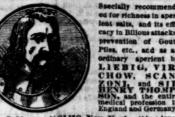
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quires less, is loss disagrocable and unpleasant than any other."

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NOTICE The public are cautioned against negotiating for two certain notes, signed by Heary Wahl, Patrick Corcoran, and D. Frederick, of Itaska, Cook Co., Ill., dated about August 10, 1877, for the sum of \$332.50 each; aso three notes, signed Archibald Stewart and Archibalhal Stewart, one for \$150 and two for \$200 each, for the purchase of two threehing machines. Said notes were taken by one Edward Mock, and are supposed to be payable to his order, in violation of his tensi as our agent, other notes have been taken in their place, and those described above are worthless. Ar. Mock's agency has been canceled.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO.,
August 28, 1877.

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THE BLOW STRUCK

Severe Fighting Along the River Lom on Thursday.

The Battle Extended Over a Line Fifteen Miles in Length.

Reports Generally Concede a Victory to the Turkish Forces.

The Turks Admit a Loss of 3,000 in Killed Wounded.

Heavier. The Turks Attempting to Turn

And Claim that the Russian

Loss Was Much

the Russian Position at Sehipka Pass. Russian Reports of Several

Victories in Asia Minor. French Republicans Confident of

Victory at the Coming Elections.

The Conservatives Badly Split Up and Demoralized.

A GREAT BATTLE. AN OMINOUS CALM. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 1-4 a. m. "Everywhere there is complete calm." uch was the Russian official statement Thursday evening, but at the moment it was made a battle was in progress on the banks of the Lom unfavorable to the Russian arms. Telegrams which came in from the Turkside tell us that Karabassau, right bank of the Lom, was back. They add that 4,000 Russians were killed, but they confess that 3,000 fell on the

reports which have come from Armenia, they are purely imaginary. They are always enormously exaggerated. But Russian returns of Russian casualties and the truth. A more moderate estimate of the Schipka losses makes the struggle

SANGUINARY BEYOND PRECEDENT, and both sides might have been suppose willing to accept the enforced pause from exhaustion. But now the return battle at Korahassan shows that the love of carnage has not yet abated with the temporary suspension of the struggle at Schipka, and the ensuing battles may be characterized by even greater ferocity than those that have gone before.

PRESSED BACK.

PRESSED BACK.

To the Western Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—A telegram from Shumia announces that the column of Suleiman Pasha has advanced from Eski-Djuma and crossed the River Lom, near Agha star, driving back the Russians, who, after a short resistance, retreated from the river. Nedjeb Pasha has advanced from Rasgrad towards Torlak, repulsing the Russians, and capturing two guns. A great battle is believed to be imminent. The Turks are assuming the offensive along the whole line.

A GENERAL BATTLE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—As expected, a battle along the line of the Lom, from Aghastar to Torlake, began yesterday, and continued all day. Mehemet Ali Pasha commanded the Turks in person and attacked the Russians at three ints. So far the Turks are successful.

TURKISH REPORTS OF VICTORY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—Mehemet All Pasha telegraphs: On Thursday morning atrong columns of our troops from Rasgrad and Surinassuhler attacked the Russians near the village of Karahassauler. The fighting was desperate. The village was taken and retaken asternal times, but finally carried by the Turks. The enemy was defeated, and retreated in disorder

PURSUED BY OUR TROOPS.

About 5 o'clock in the evening, two other columns from Surinassuhler crossed and forced the enemy to abandon Haydarayaz and fall back on Pop. My headquarters are at Sekara, from whence I proceed to-morrow to join Ahmed Eysub Pasha, who is encamped at Karahassauler. The troops engaged at Karahassauler were the Rasgrad and Eaki Djuma divisions. They captured a cannon, four amminition wagons, 2,000 rifles, a large quantity of uniforms and military equipments. Baker Pasha greatly distinguished himself. We lost 8,000 in killed and wounded, and the Russians 4,000. [Note.—Karahassauler and Huidarayaz seem to be identical with Karasan and Haldarkoi, of the map. Pop doubtless means Pops-

seem to be identical with Karasan and Haldarkoi, of the map. Pop doubtless means Popsker, where, according to previous telegrams,
the Russians have a strong defensive position.]

POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Shumia dispatch says
the fighting lasted nine hours. The positions
carried by the Turks on the right bank of the
Lom are Telibeler, Spahlar, and Karahassauler.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times corr LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs the following description of Thursday's battle, apparently made from personal observation: Early this morning Neijibe Pasha advanced from Adkeny, near Rasgrad, with three brigades, two batteries of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry, and one brigade of intantry reserve. Mehemet All and Prince Hassan took up a position, with their staff, on a high hill immediately north of Yenokol, which commands an uninterrupted view from Rasgrad to beyond

They retreated precipitately to Karrasan, where they made a vigorous stand. Sabit Pasha created a diversion by attacking Haidarkoi. The Russians had a battery of three guns to their right. Near Haidarkoi they made splendid practice at the advancing Turks and Egyptians, but these eleverly opened out and advanced to the right and left of the village in really workmanlike style. The engagement

NOW BECAME GENERAL,
and extended over some fifteen miles. The
neavy and continued roll of the fire of skirmishers was heard all along all the ridges from
Basisilier to near Sadona. By 4 o'clock Karassan
was in flames. The Russians gradually gave
way, and the Turks redoubled the energy of
their attack. At 5 o'clock the enemy were scampering out of Haidarkoi, and horses were trotting
up to take the guns out of battery. The Turkup to take the guns out of battery. The Turk-ish battery was making splendid practice, and fired just as the guns were taken off. One gun was struck with the last shell. The Turks cheered and dashed through the blazing village and sway to the left to Popsko like a pack of hounds. The Pussken company states.

The Russian camps were HASTILY CLEARED OUT, two gues covering their retreat and making ex-cellent practice, but the Turks and Egyptians still scampered over the ground in fine style. The Russians were now in full retreat in every direction, and by sunset the Turks had proved for the second time not only capable of meeting the Russians in the open field, but also of driv In ten days the Russians have lost the magnificent double position of the Lom and Kara-Lom. What may happen next no one knows. It is impossible to tell what forces the Russians had engaged, nor can their losses yet be estimated. Probably they were not heavy except around Karassan, by which name this engagement is designated by the Turks.

SCHIPKA.

TURNING MOVEMENT. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE m.—The fight for Schipka Pass is gradually becoming developed into a military operation last there seems to have been a lull, and the Russians were uncertain whether another at-

TURNING THE POSITION. at Schipka in the direction of Gabrova, the Turkish forces have been sent, within the passage across the Balkans to the east and west of Schipka. One column was seen in the direction of Kelifar, to the northwest of Drenova, having probably made its way

ACROSS TROVENA PARS. no from Muglish. Another is said to have appeared in the Valleys of Vidina and Bans ably made its way across by the Trojan or Rosalita Pass. They may be only irregulars or flying detachments, but it is also possible that they are different links of a combined operation, which may gradually develop itself on the other side.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times' Vienna disatch says the fight for Schipka Pass is generated as the says the fight for Schipka Pass is generated as the says the fight for Schipka Pass is generated as the same says that the same says the same says the same says that the same says that the same says the sa patch says the fight for Schipka Pass is generally becoming developed into operations on a large scale. It seems that since the kull in the fighting on Monday the Turks have been preparing a turning movement, for, besides the attempt to turn the position on the Schipka Pass in the direction of Gambrova. Turkish forces have been sent within the last few days on some other lines of within the last few days on some other lines of within the last few days on some other lines of passage across the Balkans to the east and west of Schipka. One column was seen in the direction of the Kalifer River to the northwest of Drenova, having probably made its way across by the Trivina Pass. Another is said to have appeared in the Valley of the Victina and Beunisk, to the southwest of Selvi, having probably made their way across by the Trojan or Rosalita Pass. They may be only irregulars. or Rosalita Pass. They may be only irregulars on flying detachments, but it is also possible that they are different links of a combined operation which may gradually develop itself.

ASIA MINOR.

ASIA MINOR.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Russian official dispatch of yesterday, says: The Russian troops continue to advance towards Sookgoom-Kaleh. Gen. Alchasoff's column crossed the River Kelessuri on the 8th inst. His advance guard occupied Agmeschagows. The advance column of Gen. Bibitsch's force, from the River Maracha, arrived on the 34th at the Village of Zibeldinsker. The Turks, having received reinforcements, are fortifying Sookgoom-Kaleh and meisrhoring beights.

ments, are fortifying Sookgoom-Kaleh and neighboring heights.

A detachment of the Erevard column, under Cot. Ismailoff, at Igdwar, was attacked on the 24th inst. by a superior Turkish force, which was, however, repulsed.

On the 28th three Turkish columns made a fresh attack upon our troops, front and flank. Notwithstanding their immense numerical superiority, the Turks were repulsed after a frehours' engagement, with the loss of 400 men. The Russian losses were insignificant.

CHANGE OF POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians have changed their position, and are now between the Turkish army and Alexandropol. They have evacuated their camp at Baldirvan, and are withdrawing from that neighborhood.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times' Belgrade tele gram says a state of siege has been proclaimed in the Tajaks of Bibalch-Banja-Kula and Trov-

wounded, including two of the leaders.

BUNCHEMERS.

The Times correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Adrianople, 28th: Bulgarian executions are still going on here, but the batches of victims are smaller than before, averaging fourteen instead of forty each. The majority of those executed belong to the richer classes. This gives rise to a suspicion on the part of the Bulgarians that they are sacrificed in order to confiscate their property.

SERVIA.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

suit her own military and political inter A Belgrade dispatch says in consequent the decision of Prince Milan, an order h

PRINCE CHARLES' COMMAND.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Russian bulletin dated Gorny Studen, Aug. 30, announces that Prince Charles of Roumania has assumed command of the united Russian and Roumanian forces composing the western detachment, and, according to arrangement with the Grand-Duke Nicholas, has appointed Gen. Stotoff his Chief of Staff.

THE RUSSIAN GUARDS.

The Post's Berlin special states that the Czarovitch is appointed to the chief command of the corps of Guards. The Grand Duke Vladimir commands an infantry regiment in that corps.

ivisions will undertake the defense of t

BUCHAREST, Aug. 17.—Every detail of the preparations shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war, unless, it deed, they are acting with the intention to decive. Among other preparations is that of ceive. Among other preparations is that of great depots of firewood, while the Roumanis tiovernment are asking for tenders to supple clothing and stores, including 3,600 for the Dorobanzi; 1,600 for the Dorobanzi; 1,600 for the Calarassi; 10,000 pairs of boots, 15,000 sacks of biscuits, 10,000 knapsacki 25,000 shirts and pairs of drawers.

The transfer of the proceedings age the discovery by the Govern ment that the Progres ds Nord merely quoted the speech from the Republique Prancaise. It is now stated that the chief charge against Gambetta will be exciting hatred between citizens.

PROVINCIAL DISSATISFACTION.

Government is greatly aggravated in the pro-vincial districts by the fact that, owing to the sudden dissolution of the Chamber, all local improvements, etc., are at a standstill, as the Councils General find themselves without the necessary funds.

Councils General find themselves without the necessary funds.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The disunion and incapacity among the Conservatives is in remarkable contrast to the unparalleled union displayed by the Left. La Temps, moderate Republican, gives the following particulars: Nosdcond, Republican candidate, has appeared to contest any of the seats represented by the 363 who voted the ceusure of the coup on the 16th of May. The Left will contest 166 other constituencies, and there are not more than five of these where they are not agreed on a single candidate. On the other hand the disunion of the Right is remarkable. In eighty constituencies the official candidate is confronted by a rival Conservative. The Left, too, are more advanced with their preparations, having only about forty constituencies out of 533 still unprovided with candidates, whereas in at least unity departments the list of official candidates is still unsettied.

PROCEEDINOS WITHDRAWN.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Government be dropped the proceedings against Charda Senator for Savot, charged with making a polical speech at an illegal meeting, because t claimed the parliamentary privilege on the ground that the Senate, having simply adjourned till the new Chamber meets, is technically still a season, and no magning can be considered.

ads in white, a in white, a white, a white, and common. Cal Hods, Wardrob Whatnots, Easy Chan tool Mattressee, Marthi

Conference Between Col. Taylor and the Depositors' Committee.

The Assets Apparently Figured Up to About a Million Dollars.

Amount of Real Estate Owned by the Bank--- Value of Collaterals.

The Vice-President Expresses His Surprise at Recent Developments.

Judge Grant's Ignorance of Wrong-Doing---Bulkley's Record.

The Run on Other Banks Substantially at an End---Disgusted Creditors.

A CONFERENCE. COL. TAYLOR AND THE COMMITTEE.

Col. Taylor and his assistants were at their Col. Taylor and his assistants were at their work again early yesterday morning. The assets had all been seneduled, so far as found, and the labor of footing up the several items was proceeded with. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Creditors' Committee met with Col. Taylor in the Directors' room of the bank. There were present the Hon. John Wentworth, the Hon. William Aldrich, Marion A. Decker, Michael Kealey and Marion A. Mr. Wentworth was chosen to preside tary. The meeting was held with closed doors, and, although those doors are fitted up with a article of plate-glass, through

200,000 in the afternoon and ascertain the amount to the last cent. Of the \$690,125 in bonds of all classes. Col. Taylor explained that \$185,000 were of the Chicago & Calumet Canal & Dock Company, and were worth, according to Mr. John C. Haines, about \$0 cents on the dollar. There was also \$348,000 worth of stock in the tame corporation, which, according to all reports, was worth just about what it would bring for old paper and uo more. The bank building and lots had originally cost \$250,000, but he had put them in at \$125,000, and Mr. Wentworth expressed the opinion that even that was a high figure in these times of deprectation. In real estate. Some of the Committee, indeed the majority thereof, were of opinion that, even according to this report, the depositors would realize from \$25 to 30 cents on the dollar.

After considerable talk of a more or less degultory nature,

THE ASSETS.

WHAT DEPOSITORS MAY EXPECT.

The reporter tried to get some additional information in regard to the statement of assets which the Colonel had submitted to the Committee. His inquiries brought forthseveral opinions. One was, that the real estate loans, which were set down at \$572,533.24, might not brit more than \$500,000. The collateral loans wo probably not amount to more than \$125,000, while the intscellaneous debts, unsecured, were of so doubtful a value that a string of zeros would perhaps properly represent them. Then as to the bonds of all classes put down at would perhaps properly represent them.

as to the bonds of all classes put down at
\$600,125. Of this amount there were bonds and
stock of the Chicago & Calamet Canal & Dock
Company amountaine, all told. to \$831,000\$185,000 in bonds and \$340,900 in stock. Deducting from the total amount \$699,125, the
the value of these bonds and stock, \$331,900,
the Colonel got at the amount of securities
left, exclusive of the bonds and stock, \$331,800,
This would realize about 50 per cent, he thought,
on its face, or \$33,612.50. The \$185,500 in
bonds would, according to Mr.
Haines, bring 80 per cent of their face,
or \$148,000. This, added to the \$38,612.50,
made just \$231,612.50, which was probably all
that could be counted on under this item. The
bank building, set down at \$125,000, ought to
bring \$150,000 but the outside real estate would
not realize in his opinion, more than \$100,000.
THE FOLLOWING TABULAE STATEMENT
would, therefore, show pretty nearly what these
assets ought to be expected to bring:
Real estate foams. \$500,000

The experts and clerks were laboring nearly all the afternoon on

A MORE COMPLETE STATEMENT,
which was to be ready at 5 o'clock, and which was to show the loans, the securities, the exact amount of cash on hand, and everything in detail. The footings, of course, would not differ, with the exception of the addition for cash on hand, and the only important thing about it would be the statement of that amount exactly and the specified items of bonds, mortgages, etc. But the statement wasn't finished at 5, nor at 6, nor at 6:30, when the Assignce and everybody else left the bank. Two things had been done, however: the clerks had gotten as far as the letter "D," in their alphabetical list of the securities, and Col. Taylor had gotten nearly through his counting of the money in the ladies' parlor. What he counted amounted to just \$11,831.49, with certain canvas bags in the vault purporting to contain \$600 yet to hear from. These will be emptied this morning, and their contents duly counted. If they should contain what they are supposed to, there will be \$12,000 more in the safes of various banks throughout the country with which the State Savings did business. The clerks will also get through with their complete statement this morning—that is, they mean to do so—in time for the Committee ness. The clerks will also get through with their complete statement this morning—that is, they mean to do so—in time for the Committee to inspect it and draw up some kind of a report to be made to the creditors this evening. Another statement is promised, showing the discrepancies which are said to exist between the showing on the books and the condition of things as Col. Taylor finds them. The depositors cannot fail to be interested in both of these statements, and, perhaps, partinilarly in the latter, which ought to give some clue as to the amount of Spencer's misappropriations. Those south Park boxps.

It has been a matter of no little conjecture as to what became of the South Park bonds, which were held by the bank and appear on the books

to what became of the South Park toolds, which were held by the bank and appear on the books as an asset, but cannot be found. The face value of these securities was \$208,000, and they are readily negotiable at par. Yesterday it was ascertained that some three or four weeks ago Spencer secured a loan of \$75,000 from the Canadian, Bank of Commerce, depositing as collateral park bonds amounting to \$38,000. Since then the bank has sold \$27,000 worth, the proceeds of which was applied on the loan. The Since then the bank has sold \$27,000 worth, the proceeds of which was applied on the loan. The The bank still holds the remaining \$61,000, and when these shall have been disposed of there will remain to the credit of the depositors a surplus of some \$6,000 or \$8,000.

In all probability the \$120,000 bonds, the whereabouts of which have not been discovered, were either placed on the market in New York through the instrumentality of some broker, and sold for what they would bring, or else through the same means hypothecated for a loan, the broker retaining a commission for his oan, the broker retaining a commission for his trouble and turning over the proceeds to Spen-cer. It would not be a difficult matter for not have to figure in the transaction at all,

THE BANK'S REAL ESTATE. MR. DANIEL GOODWIN, JR., an appearance at the bank vesterday morning, and was able to give some information regarding the real estate owned by the bank. According to Mr. Goodwin, who has for years paid special attention to the small mortgages of the bank, none of these securities draw less than 10 per cent interest, and he is of the opluion that they would realize to-day \$50,000. Be-10 per cent interest, and he is of the opinion that they would realize to-day \$50,000. Besides these, there were the larger mortgages, making the whole amount of large and small ones \$1,800,000, out of which he thinks \$1,000,000 ought to be realized. Mr. Goodwin also says the bank owns more real estate than most people have supposed, and puts down the following pieces, to which he says the bank has a clear title, the valuation he claces on them being considered rather below than above the true figures: State Savings Bank property, \$180,000; lot on Clark between Ontario and Ohio, \$15,000; lot corner of Washington and Market, \$20,000; eight acres west of Douglas Park, \$11,000; five acres at Civide, \$3,500; to on LaSalle, between Maple and Elm, \$3,000; bot west of Lincoln Park, \$3,000; three other lots in the neighborhood, \$3,000; three other lots are the substitute of Boulevard, \$25,000; marble front house 755 Wabash avenue, \$18,000; marble front house 755 Wabash a

once in a while as he searches around the wreck.

Mr. Goodwin also makes a further explanation of

Bis stock transactions,
feeling that the papers yesterday did him an injustice in stating that he was inspired by crooked motives in disposing of all but five shares of his stock; or in other words, that he did so in order to get rid of his liability as a stockholder. The true story of his stock dealings, he says, should be as follows: He brought fifty shares soon after the fire in the firm belief that it was a valuable commodity. Soon afterwards he went to Europe and on his return found Spencer at the helm and learned that the stock had been increased from \$105,000 to \$500,000. He was told that he would be treated like all the other stockholders; that is, he would be allowed the privilege of subscribing for his protate ahare before it was offered on the street. Accordingly, he took his shares and paid for them. At another time, when he was a little short for funds, he soid \$2,000 worth of his stock, which was bought up by a man who had a grudge against the bank. The officers came to him and told him he must take it up. He hadn't the money, he said, and the officers loaned it to him, taking his note with the stock as security, he supposing this was all right. During the last few months he had applied to the bank to cancel the note, and when so applying he hadn't the least idea what a financial strait the bank was in. He never had access to the books, and supposed everything was being properly done. Mr. Goodwin explained that it would have been foolish for him to dispose of his stock under the idea that his stock liability would thereby cease, because he was well aware that a stockholder was liable who had held stock six months prior to a failure. On the 23d of August he had twenty shares canceled, which still left him with thirty-five. He admits that he is liable for the fifty-five shares, and will take his losses as every honest man should, and not slope, as Spencer, Guild, Bulkley, and others have done. He also wreck.

Mr. Goodwin also makes a further explana-

"I knew nothing about it then, no more than you."

"I knew nothing about it then, no more than you."

"You knew it was going to close?"

"I was consulted when the assignment was talked of, and was present a portion of the time at the Directors' meeting last Friday, when Judge Beckwith was called in. It was fit that he should be called, as he was an old friend and adviser of Mr. Spenber's."

"You were attorney for Spencer before he came here?"

"Yes: I was attorney for Spencer and the bank in Morris."

"Well, he had a reputation of this kind: He was looked upon as a close busines, man, and one who always took care of himself in every trade he made. He was supposed to be making money in connection with the bank."

In confidence to the reporter Judge Grant stated that Spencer sold his stock to one Goula, a Director in the Morris Bank, and that the latter bought with his eyes open, but that Spencer got the best of the bargain, and made some money, of course. Judge Grant contieured:

"At the time that he was connected with the

s, that he quieted his s or a moment, and took ad space of time to tell one t deliberate lies on record.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The continued absence of Mr. Spencer and his family, and the thought that his wife at least might have been heard from, prompted a reporter to call on Dr. Smith yesterday morning for the purpose of making inquiry. The Doctor was found at home in conference with Mr. Bishop, one of the Committee appointed by the creditors Thursday, he having called to notify him to be present at a meeting of the Commit-tee to be held to-day. The Doctor has changed onsiderably in the last three days. He looks weary and used up, and while as loquacious as ever, wanders a great deal in conversation. He will commence on one subject, stop short in the middle of it, and then begin on snother. There can be no doubt that he has received a severe shock by the developments regarding the institution of which he was Vice-President and a Director. No one

"Or his wife !"

"No. I did expect that his wife would write and say at least 'good-by' if they were going "Do you think he will ever come back!"

"Do you think he will ever come back!"

"I have been so confiding that I think he will then things quiet down."

"Doctor, do you know anything about that tote of Spencer's for \$479,177.40!" note of Spencer's for \$479,177.401"
"Nothing whatever. I knew nothing of its existence until I read of its discovery in the

"How do you secount for your ignorance of "Well, we never suspected that anything was wrong,—never had any knowledge that anything was wrong,—never had any knowledge that anything was wrong. Mr. Spencer never did anything that I knew of that led me to question his integrity. This thing is as great a surprise to me as to anybody. We never had an idea that there was a dishonest man smong us."

"How could he get away with all the funds and the Directors not know it?"

"You are aware that the Vice-Presidency of an institution is merely a nominal position—

A MERE FIGURE HEAD.

He has the superintendence of nothing, unless in the absence of the chief. He is looked upon as no more than a trustee, and presides at the meetings when the President is absent. That is all there is about it. When I heard anything about Mr. Spencer I would go to him and he would explain it away. And I would go to others. People talk about his doings at Morris,

and I saw men from there and they told me he was upright."

"Do you know that he took any securities to New York!"

"I asked Saturday afternoon if the securities were in the bank, and he said 'Yes.' It was the understanding that he should take none,—only a memorandium."

only a memorandum."
"Did you know anything about the securities
the bank held?" the bank held!"

"I never handled them except in two instances with Mr. Turner to find out if things wore straight.

I TOOK MR. SPENGER'S WORD FOR IT.

If he said anything I couldn't say nay."

"What about the \$120,000 park bonds?"

"I supposed they were in the yault. They were Saturday, and Guild told me they were Tuesday. Mr. Turner was present when I asked Mr. Spencer if he owed anything to the bank, and if his stock was all paid for. He said it was."

it was."
"Did you ever look over the books?"
"I an "I dyou ever look over the books?"
"I couldn't have found anything. I am not a banker or an accountant. It would have taken an expert to find anything. If I had I never could have seen anything improper. I believed everything was all straight. I had tried to keep watch of things. Never by word or act had Mr. Spencer shown that he was other them a correct man—not honest in his dealings.

than a correct man—not honest in his dealings. He had my whole confidence."
"Could he have acted as he did without "I do not believe he could." "Wilst Do you think of guild?"
"Well, he told me that he had nothing—all the carnings of fifteen years of his life v gone. He whined a good deal."
"Why did he run away?"
"He was afraid of personal injury, I away in the was afraid of personal injury in the was afraid of personal injur

Spencer?"
"Nothing. Isn't that deplorable? But ean't help it; it is a fact."
"How could he have given those notes without your knowledge?"
out vour knowledge?"
"Well, we didn't have charge of the vaults.
"Well, we didn't have charge of the vaults.

At this juncture the Doctor concluded that he would not answer any more questions, since he had been notified to appear before the Com-mittee to-day, and he might say something which would interfere with their work. He was perfectly willing to talk, having nothing to con-eal (and very little to communicate about the

perfectly willing to talk, having nothing to conceal (and very little to communicate about the
management of the bank!), and hence believed
it best to keep quiet.

While the interview was in progress, there
was a ring at the door-bell, and
AN OLD LADY WITH A BUNDLE
on her arm was admitted and given a seat in the
ball. The Doctor threw up his hands and said,
"Another." As the reporter left the house,
the Doctor accompanying him to the door, the
old lady said, "I want to see you on important
business. My little all was in the —" the door
closed, and what followed can easily be
imagined. Many of the victims have called on
the Doctor, imagining that he could give them
some relief; but "what can I do!" he says.
"The woo! has been pulled over my eyes, and I
have been as badly deceived as these poor people."

JUDGE GRANT.

ANOTHER MAN WHO SUSPECTED NOTHING Judge Grant, of Morris, the attorney for the State Savings Institution, was found vesterday in Room 42 Metropolitan Block actively engazed in paying those depositors who placed their money in the broken bank during Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last. Placing him self in a chair, a TRIBUNE reporter endeavored to get a little of the inside history of the bank vious to its final bursting up and gutting by b. D. Spencer. The reporter commenced:
"You were attorney for the bank, I believe?"
"Yes, sir. I was."

"Yes, sir. I was."

"Theu you know something of its history previous to the collapse?"

"Nothing at all. I was merely the attorney for the bank—its legal adviser."

"Then you were NOT COGNIZANT OF ITS MANAGEMENT?" "No, not in the least. I only made the mort-gages, gave legal advice when asked, and looked

to the collection of money when it became due, to foreclosures, taxes, etc."

"And you never knew how the bank stood?"

"No, sir: Spencer was a very reticent man. He knew how to keep his own counsel. He had no confidential friends: When he came to me for legal advice, in order to get anything out of him, I had to question him much after the man-

crets!"
"No. sir."
"You knew nothing of its management at

all?"
"No, sir."
"And you were Spencer's attorney?"
"Yes, sir."
"You knew the condition of the bank when
the proposed assignment was being talked of?"
"I knew nothing about it then, no more than

"When was Spencer first married?"

"Before he came West."

"When did he marry his second wife?"

"I don't know exactiv. She died in February, 1874. The property in Morris was sold by order of the Probate Court, and I have had charge of the proceedings. The total value of the property now under control of the Court is \$10,340."

**How many children has Spencer?"

"He has two boys. The youngest is in the Quartermaster's Department in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He is about 18 years old. The other is clerk in a bank in Nebraska City, and is about 20 years old. Spencer also has an adopted daughter, who shared in the above-mentioned property. She lived with him, and I understand left with him when he left."

"DO YOU ENOW WHERE SPENCER 18?"

"No, sir."

Have you no idea where he has gone?" "No, sir."
"Well, what about that property in the con-

rol of the Court?"
"That property is safe to his children. He has not despoiled them. It is in bonds and norteages, and in my custody."
"Didn't Spencer leave some real estate bedeath in "It is in bonds."

hind him?"

"His homestead on the corner of Thirty-nin'h street and Prairie avenue, I am satisfied, is free from all mortgage, but the title is in his wife. It was conveyed to his present wife but a few days before their marriage."

"Didn't he have some other real estate when he left!" "Didn't he have some other real estate when he left!"
"At one time I did know of some other real estate which he owned. It was in two parcels in Egandale. How much it was I do not now remember. He had an undivided interest, free from any incumbrance. I had examined the titles for him at that time."
Judge Grant denied emphatically having any knowledge of the inside workings of the bank previous to its closing up. He knew nothing whatever of Spencer's speculations or private transactions.

transactions.

HERE IS THE CHARACTER HE GIVES HIM.

"Spencer seemed an economical man, and a good provider for his family. He had no bad personal habits, was sober, and a hard worker, and wasn't a fast man in the ordinary sense of the word, or in any way whatever. He was a man of quick and impetuous temper; conducted all his business in a very positive manner, and could sav "No" in a business transaction as easily as "Yes." He was noted for his profanity, but his social relations were fransaction as easily as "Yes." He was noted for his profanity, but his social relations were good, and he was a kind man at home."
This was all that Judge Grant would say about his departed client.
The Egandale property to which Judge Grant refers has been disposed of.

BULKLEY. Mr. Bulkley, the Assistant Cashier of the State Savings, has not yet turned up. His wife stated he would come back when it was necessary. The creditors, the Assignce, and the pub lic generally think it quite necessary that he should return, but he doesn't seem to take the hint. The probabilities are that Mr. Bulkley is pretty deep in the mire and will not come back. And, by the way, this is not the only black spot on Mr. Bulkley. When Spencer was in the Cook County National, Bulkley was there with him. He was his brother-in-law. Spencer sold out to Allen and went over to the State. Bulkley remained in the Cook County. For quite a time prior to his leaving there he was, it is alleged, in the habit of going over to Spencer every day after banking hours and informing him as to everything which was going on in the bank which employed utin, keeping Spencer posted as to all of Allen's moments. This continued until Bulkley was dropped and West came or from Lowe to take his circum.

from Iowa to take his piace. after the failure of Jay Cooke, Allen went to started, A. C. Badger, of the then firm of Badger & Co., sent around to the Cook County Badger & Co., sent around to the Cook County a draft for \$100,000, drawn on their New York correspondents. It was sent around for sale. Bulkley took it, and paid the currency over to Badger. The draft went to New York, was protested, and came back. The house of A. C. Badger & Co. went into bankruotey, paying very little, and the Cook County had to stand the loss. Allen intimated at the time that Bulkley knew perfectly well that the draft never would be paid, and got something for buying it. It was this little transaction which but him into ill-flavor in the Cook County, and it was not very long before he left there and went over to take reluge with his brother-in-law.

WAITING AND WATCHING. THE CROWD IN FRONT OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

was smaller and less excited yesterday morning broken bank for the past few days. It would be difficult to tell what motive can draw the, to the scene of their losses except a lingering curiosity, a desire to know the worst, and from that to calculate hope, and pray that the figures may be wrong, and that there may be something better to look forward to. But the closed doors and the darkened windows give up no such gleams of hope. For all that, they hang around, look in darkened windows give up no such gleams of hope. For all that, they hang around, look in each other's dejected faces, and get what poor relief they can by teiling their sorrows to those who are also bemoaning the loss of their little ail. One depositor yesterday morning, an Irish lady of about 45, had a particularly sorrowful story to teil. Her busband had died but recently, 'leaving her and four children to fight the battle of life alone. A policy on her husband's life, had been collected and the amount, \$3,500, invested in the bank. From the interest arising from this sum she had hoped to pay off the mortgage interest upon her little home, which was worth some \$5,000, even in these hard times. The failure of the bank had cut off her interest, and, to make her sorrow even more complete, the mortgage had just been foreckosed. Without money, without a home, without friends, she was thrown upon the world with her little ones to get along as best she could. Her heavers were visibly moved at the recital of her story, but could do little more than express their sympathy for her, most of them being themselves victims to Spencer's rascality. Those who had deposited since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon were simply delighted to see a notice posted upon the middle door stating that they could have their deposits returned to them by calling on Judge Grant at Room 42 Metropolitan Block. It is scarcely necessary to add that they lost no time in seeking out the Judge and presenting their claims, which were duly honored.

Strangely enough, some of the crowd fell to discussing the

ored.
Strangely enough, some of the crowd fell to discussing the
WAYS IN WHICH SPENCER HAD GOTTEN RID OF

discussing the WATS IN WHICH SPENCER HAD GOTTEN RID OF THE BANK'S NOWEY,

as if the actual loss itself was not enough for them without being too particular as to the manner in which it had been sunk. Various opinions were expressed, some of which would, no doubt, manse Spencer if he had happened to overhear them, and some of which would, no doubt, have exasperated him beyond measure. The one opinion of the crowd seemed to be that if there ever was anybody that could vie with Judas Iscarlot in general and particular cussedness, it was that d—d thief, that despoiler of poor folk's savings, Spencer. Many of the crowd took anything but a hopeful view of the prospect of getting much of anything out of the wreck, and offers were heard to dispose of bank-books at even as low as 25 cents on the dollar.

THE BUSY SPECULATOR

of course took advantage of all such customers, but in many cases those same customers, when it came to a downright trade, backed out and concluded to wait and see what they could get for themselves, their hard common sense suggesting to them that they stood fully as good a chance as the speculators. The feeling of dissatisfaction with Col. Taylor was quite as freely expressed as it was the day before, and the fact disclosed itself that the crowd were not altogether pleased with the selection of the committee appointed to look over the business of closing up in conjunction with the Assignee. The more moderate ones, however, mildiv expressed it as their view that it would have been wiser and better to have men on the committee selected from the ranks of the depositors—bookkeepers and accountants,—who would be more familiar with any intricacies in the accounts than the average business man was apt to be.

A BAFFLED SPECULATOR.

A BAFFLED SPECULATOR.

THE BOSUS HEFFLEVAN.

A Chicago paper of yesterday contained a letter purporting to be signed by Robert K. Heffernan. There is no such name in the directory, and the writer is probably some knavish coward, who utters his lies under cover of an alias. The ground of complaint of this simpleton appears to be that he considers himself swindled, because at the time of the run on the banks in July The TRIBUNE stated that a person gained nothing by Sying notice of with-

awal of deposits, but that he lost by it the in-test for a comple of months. This individual, he was ashamed to give his name, says that a took this advice, did not withdraw is deposit from the State Savings Institution, and therefore lost all his money. Now, instead of going to work to earn more, as a decent man

ing the run on the bank was after they had de-ided to enforce the aixiy-day rule. Unwilling to aid in increasing the panic, it made no refer-

the run, and said that a person who gave notice of withdrawal—not a person who drew out that amount of money which the bank would allow him to take out—was doing a silly thing. Does Mr. Alias not know that if he had given notice at that time he would have been

NO BESTER OFF THAN RE IS TO-DAT?

The bank has gone up. It went up before the sixty days would have expired, for there are two weeks yet of it. So he would have drawn out nothing. The bank having failed he would be in no better position. If he had given notice he would not thereby became a preferred creditor. Those who gave notice sixty days ago, and those who did not, stand upon the same footing. What does this incredible ass mean, then, by saying that he was swindled out of his money because he didn't give notice? The moment the rule requiring sixty days' notice was enforced, that moment it became impossible for this fellow to get his money out. Prior to the time of enforcing this

TRIBUNE at that time is shown by the fact that if it rad precipitated a run upon the bank,— if it had aided in getting up a great public furor on the subject,—Mr. Spencer would have

was that the rule requiring notice having been put in force, a depositor could not get his money out, and, therefore, he had best keep cool and not make a riot. That advice, the best under the circumstances, the other papers also gave. The probabilities are that the knavish liar who wrote this letter never had any money in the bank at ail, but is one of the gang of shyster lawyers and petty speculators now trying to buy up the bank-books of depositors and who are enraged because of the exposure made of their enraged because of the exposure made of the

THE RUN.

AT THE PIDELITY. There was a considerable let-up in the run upon the Fidelity Savings Bank yesterday. The crowd that gathered in the morning was no nearly so large by one-half as on the previou lay, and there was less of apparent anxiety By afternoon the crowd had so far diminishe as to enable all to get in line inside the bank and there were but few on the street at any and there were but rew on the street at any time. A fair estimate would not place over seventy-five persons in line at any one time. The fact is, the depositors are commencing to find out that the Fidelity is safe. Mr. John C. Haines, the President, has lived in Chicago about forty-three years. His children wer born and have grown up here, and he has every thing at stake. At the Directors' meeting, Thursday night, Mr. Haines pledged all his private property for the benefit of the depositors, if it was necessary. The excitement of the past few days has worn upon Mr. Haines, but past few days has worn upon Mr. Haines, but he has kept remarkably cool under the ordeal. He spoke rather feelingly to The Tribunz reporter yesterday, and said that he had lived in Chicago between forty and forty-three years. He had reared his chidren here, and no one could ever point a finger to any dishouest act of his. His property and means were pledged ito the depositors, and he would stand by them. The bank was perfectly safe and secure. It had not been tampered with, and he would never steal one dollar. Mr. Haines felt confident of the result. One thing above all others is in the bank's favor: It has paid no fancy salaries, and no one is paid except for actual services readered. The assets, so far, are more than ample. The cash on hand is sufficient to withstand considerable of a run. The diminution in the run upon the bank shows that the depositors are commencing to feel that their money is safe. There can be no doubt as to the safety of the Fidelity, but no bank, with its deposits invested mainly in mortgage securities, could turn its assets into each with advantage at very short notice. Many of those who came yesterday to draw out a portion of their money were given more than they called for. All went away satisfied and pleased after leaving McAuley, who had a good word for every depositor. The crowd was remarkably devoid of incidents, and it was quiet and orderly, without he has kept remerkably cool under the ordea

Anley, who had a good word for every depositor. The crowd was remarkably devoid of incidents, and it was guiet and orderly, without the least ripple of Ex itement. It is probable that, now that the depositors have discovered that the bank is perfectly solvent, the run upon it will cease entirely to-day. The denosits yesterday were considerable, and two new accounts were opened, which shows the faith felt in the institution.

AROUND THE MERCHANTS', PARMERS' & MECHANICS'.

Savings Bank the utmost quiet prevaled yesterday. The demand for money was less than it had been for several days, and scarcely equal to occasions when there was no excitement among savings depositors. The rule of the past few days was observed with all applicants, and they appeared to be satisfied. The effect upon the bank so far has not been really felt. About \$6,000 has been paid out, wille as much has been received on deposit. The amount which the bank has been intiffed would be called for at the expiration of sixty days does not exceed \$5,000. Mr. Myers does not anticipate anything in the future outside of routine business, and is satisfied that the scare is over.

THE SALARIES.

A TRIBUNE reporter endeavored yesterday to learn the amount of salary paid the officers and employes of the State Savings Institution, the size of the yearly expenses, etc., but met with only partial success. The reason for this is that the clerks, who were busy carrying out Col. Taylor's directions, had no time to look up the books for the exact figures, and the reporter was compelled to take the best information he could outside of the books. Some of it is exact, and some approximately correct. Spencer received \$10,000. Dr. Smith, the Vice-President got nothing for acting in that capacity, although as Trustee he drew his \$5 per meeting, and the got nothing for acting in that capacity, although as Trustee he drew his \$5 per meeting, and the meetings were asually held twice a week,—and sometimes oftener. Guild, the Cashier, got \$5,000, and so did Bulkley, his assistant. The clerks, bookkeepers, and tellers at the main office and the branch, the porters, watchmen, and engineers, received all told about \$15,000 per year. This aum will probably include what was paid for stationary and incidental expenses. Then there was the cost of advertising, which was at times quite beavy, but the annual average amount of which the clerks could not tell. Judge Grant, the bank's attorney, is said to have received \$3,000. As before stated, each of the Trustees got \$5 for attendance on every meeting. Altogether the expenses do not seem to have been large,—certainly not large as compared with those paid by some of the New York savings banks.

Gen. Lieb yesterday received the following: Curcaso. Aug. 30, 1877.—Gen. Herman Lieb, County Clerk—Dran Sir: At a meeting of the depositors held this day, at the corner of Market and Madison streets, it was resolved and carried that you be requested not to approve of the bond of Abner Taylor, Assignee of the State Savings Institution, until after a meeting of the depositors called to take blace to morrow night and take measures for the general interests of the comern.

M. A. Decker. Chaffman of Committee.
Gen. Lieb says that he will carry out the request of the County Court, which will not be in session until Marday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The expose of the affairs of the State Savings Bank published in the morning papers presents a speciacle truly appalling to the ten or fifteen thousand creditors of the institution. This is one of the oldest banks of the kind in the State, and the long and uninterrupted fulfillment of its promises to pay interest upon deposits induced a large part of the industrious portion of our community to place the fruits of their toli there. They are now paralyzed by the announcement They are now paralyzed by the announcement that the money they intrusted to this bank, and which they had all along contemplated as constantly accumulating, has been stolen by the officers of the bank; for the exchanging of the funds of a bank by its officers for the bonds of a worthless corporation in which such

sponsibility of administering ting our laws to set the approare constantly on the alert to protect the rewards of industry. It acts by making saturary laws and then enforcing them. In our country this is accomplished by the great body of the people through representatives chosen directly or indirectly by themselves. An act of the Legislature which prescribes a rule for human conduct is not in any proper sense of the term a law miless it contains a provision for the punishment of the person who transgresses it. It is mere advice, which may be disregarded with impunity. A properly framed statute is equally nugatory if its penalty is not enforced. This catastrophe should not so much awaken our anxiety for new laws as excite our vigilance in enforcing the laws we already have; for if we have no disposition to enforce existing statutes we shall be equally indifferent to whatever statutes may be hereafter enacted. The test of the suitableness and strength of a Government is the extent to which obedience is rendered to its laws. If a portion of its subjects acquire the habit of disobedience, and this is tolerated by the rest, the evil will extend mit the Government becomes a mere shell, and must score or here the street to make to be one other. is tolerated by the rest, the evil will extend matify the Government becomes a mere shell, and must sooner or later give place to some other form that will more effectually accomplish the purposes for which Governments are instituted. The events now transpiring, and which have to so large an extent filled our history for the last few years, show that our own progress is towards this vanishing point. And it becomes the duty of every citizen to exert all his influence for the enforcement of the law by securing the punishment of those who violate them. As you have well remarked, nothing so promotes a spirit of Communism in our midst as the public acquiesence in frequent and unpunished robberles by men in position, and the confining of the infliction of tenalties to a less favored and more humble class.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Cuicago, Aug. 81.-The force of public indig nation in the matter of the State Savings In-stitute swindle seems to be wasting itself in dle words, and the remedy for the sufferers is tast passing beyond reach. This new robbery, outrageous and far-reaching as it is, will prove but a "nine days's wonder," and then drop into neglect and obscurity like the Ashtabula disaster, the Sulavan murder, and every other public sensation. Meanwhile, we can learn of no concentrated, organized effort either to catch the thieves, restore the plunder, or save what there is left. The depositors are like flock of sheep running here and there in agi

what there is left. The depositors are like a flock of sheep running here and there in agitation, but aimless and helpless. The remaining beggarly show of "assets" deserves the first attention. The sentiment of the community as to the Assignee is right; no man is to be trusted whom D. D. Spencer selected to administer the estate. That alone is reason enough for rejecting him.

But how to remove him without legal fight and expense no one seems to know. You state that about twenty depositors have drawn up a petition to the Circuit Court to this end. Why don't the twenty give some public notice of their action, that they may receive the co-operation of ten thousand who stand, ready to assist. Place the petition in some public place, and announce that it is ready for signatures.

Of immediate importance is the capture of the scoundrel Spencer, and the advertisement of the stolen bonds to prevent their negotiation by him; also some systematic efforts to set aside his recent transfers of real estate, and recover anything that he may have hidden away. Is, it to be expected that Mr. Taylor will set such measures on foot, or that he will procure the aid of detectives to hunt the defaulter and thief from his hiding-place, or to obtain extradition papers for his capture if he has fied the country? Yet this ought to be done without a day's delay. If Mr. Taylor will not do it, it should not be suffered to go by default for the lack of proper authority in the hands of competent persons who will. Not merely should this be done, but a keen and scrutinizing guard should be placed over every transaction since the coneen with its funds came into the hands of the Assignee.

Have any interested parties received their money since the failure? It is hardly credible, sufferers were plunged into sorrow and despair by their cruel loss and the bopclessness of their claim. It is incredible, yet I have the most un-deniable reasons for the belie: that it is so. Still another necessity is that the

calamity" shall bear such fruit as that its repetition shall be made impossible. Legislation in this State is notoriously defective on this subject, and will continue to be in spite of this wretched swindle, unless the public attention is held closely to the necessity of an amendment, and thus suitable measures shall be introduced and passed during the coming Legislative session. To enforce this demand is the duty of the press. Hold the public eye on it in your editorial columns; advocate it with the persistency and ability with which you have advocated the remonetization of silver, and good results will follow, for which thousands will rise up and call you blessed.

Business.

CHARGE AGAINST THE PRESS,
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Regarding the recent collapse of the State Stealing Institution, is it not lapse of the State Stealing Institution, is it not a fact that the press is as guilty of deception as the officers? One month ago, by the daily papers, people were fools who evinced any alarm about their money; to-day they are fools by the same papers for not drawing their money out of a concern everybody knew, that had an opportunity of judging, was rotten. Is it not a fact that the papers, when they published the S. S. I. statement June 30, 1877, knew they were publishing a falsehood, a delusion, and a snare?

Evolution.

The following is the conclusion of the address

Evolution.

The following is the conclusion of the address of Prof. Allen Thompson, President of the British Association, at the recent annual meeting (the forty-seventh) of that body:

"In the statement which I have made of some of the more remarkable phenomena of organic production, it has been my object mainly to show that they are all more or less closely related together by a chain of similarity of a very marked and unmistakable character. The more obvious morphological changes are of so similar a character throughous the whole, and so nearly allied in the different larger groups, that we are led to regard them as placed in some very close and intimate relation to the inherent properties of the organic substance which is their seat, and the erar-present influenced of the vital conditions in which alone these properties manifest themselves. The formative or organizing property therefore resides in the living substance of every organized cell and in each of its component molecules, and is a necessary part of the physical and chemical constitution of the organizing elements in the conditions of life, and it scarcely needs to be said that these conditions may be as varied as the countless numbers of the molecules which dompose the smallest particles of their substance. But, setting aside all speemation of a merely pangenetic kind, it appears to me that to one could have engaged in the study of embryological development for any time without becoming convinced that the phenomena which have been ascertained as to the first origin and formation of textures and organs in any individual animal are of so uniform a character as to indicate forcibly a law of connection and continuity between them; nor will his study of the phenomena of development in different animals have gone far before he is equally stronely convinced of the similarity of plan in the development of the larger groups and, to some extent, of the whole.

"I consider it impossible, therefore, for any one to be a faithful student of embryology in the phe

its more general character, and in many of its specific phenomena, the phylogenetic development of the race. If we admit the progressive nature of the changes of development, their similarity in different groups, and their common characters in all animals, nay, even in some respects in both

contact the possibility of communication in the history of their origin; and ar we may be, by reason of the imperference of paleontology, communication of the imperference of paleontology, communication of the paleontology, from real

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Young Canadian Physician Give

VANDALIA, Mich., Aug. 30.—Among the pro-moters of human welfare and happiness might be mentioned the name of Theodore Noel, of Chicago, General Manager of the Texas Land & Immigration Association,—a gentleman whosa integ ty not one of the many whom he has rendered grateful courtesies in the past will question. A more genial Southern gentleman on ould not hope to encounter in a whole life time; shrewd, ambitious, warm hearted, he has gone to work to people a country, to build an Empire in the South, to replace Texas Jacks and other outlaws with a better race. Our acand other outlaws with a better rice. Our acquaintance began only a few months ago, although my present place of business is not more than eighteen miles from his birthplace in Michigan. I have recently completed a tour of 3,000 miles or more through Texas, part of the time in company with Mr. Noel. In Texas he has many friends. He Mr. Noel. In Texas he has many friends. He has represented that State in the Legislature, and been energetically engaged in many of the later railroad and real estate projects of the South. He now represents a land and immigration association that is far above reproach. Some of these corporations are, however, I am sorry to say, below par. I shall not forget the sorry to say, below par. I shall not forget the true zeal he manifested to me in his statements about where and how to go to work to make a fortune in Texas, and I am free to admit investigation proved his advice to be good. It seems to be his whole aim to make that part of the United States biossom with genial homes in the future as it does now with fragrant while diowers. May his exertions be unceasing and his reward our universal thanks.

Perhaps a few observations made in that primitive State while on my tour may interest some of the many thousand readers of ing TRIBUNE. Passing over the country, glanding at the sublime becautes, and at the same time

at the sublime beauties, and at the sublime beauties, and at the sublime beauties, and at the sublime and magnitude of Texas, one could exclaiming, as I have heard many a one Texas." Surely some incomprehensible

caused by cracks during draughts, furnish abundant pasturage, and generous crops of corn, wheat, barley, oats, etc. There the orange, quince, and fig find a congenial elime. Heavy pine timber grows on the sandy soil. Post oak and black jack on the gravelly sand. Horses, cattle, sheep, the wild Bison, and antelope, in innumerable numbers, now frolic on the hills and mounds, beside the little twining streams, and over the almost illimitable plains, where soon must follow "an avalanche of human souls." God never throwed together this earth, and then covered it with rich grasses, beautiful flowers, immense timbered forests, bountiful so grand and glorious a country to remain a amphitheatre for countless genera of flora and fauna to mature and decay in ages to come, a

in ages passed away.

I like the people of Texas as well as one can such a conglomeration of nationalities. Like the true American, they have delivered themselves from the crushing influence of credulty and superstition, because they have opened the portals of their minds and invited inquiry, com-mon sense, and reason to enter; because with them brute force is rapidly giving way to moral

them brute force is rapidly giving way to moral suasion.

In conclusion I would express my deepest gratitude to Col. George Nobles, of Marshall, Texas, General Superintendent of the Texas & Pacific Railroad; Col. Hoxie, of Palestine, General Superintendent of the International & Great Northern Railway; Col. DuPree, of Austin, editor Statesman; Judge Nobles, of Houston, and many other noble, whole-sculed gentlemen to whom I am indebted for kind bestowals, which a young Canadian like myself can never repay.

D. M. Loses, M. D.

ILLINOIS FIREMEN.

Close of the Tournament at Galesburg ficers-Elect for the Ensuing Year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 31.—The firemen's tournament was concluded by the races and en-

gine contests of to-day. Prizes were given as follows: For chemical-engines—Maj. Holt, of Monmouth, first, and Kewanee, of Kewanee, second. The distance thrown by the Maj. Holt was 65 feet 9 inches; Kewanee, 53 feet 9 inches. Was to leet 9 inches; Rewance, 53 feet 9 inches. Prize, \$50.

Hand-engines—New Peoria, No. 4, of Peoria, 183 feet 7 inches; Wide-Awakes, No. 1, Pekin, ditto; Tornado, No. 1, Galesburg, 181 feet 6 inches; Water-Witch, No. 3, Quincy, 181 feet 7 inches; Reliance, No. 2, Galesburg, 181 feet 5 inches; the first prize (\$200) and the championship brough being taken by the New Peories of

ship broom being taken by the New Peorias, of Peoria; the second, \$100, by the Tornado, of

ship broom being taken by the New Peorias, of Peoria; the second, \$100, by the Tornado, of Galesburg.

Sweepstakes for hose companies—First prize, \$200; second prize, silver trainget. Eldorado, No. 2, of Decatur, railed out; Dixon. No. 1, of Dixon, ruled out; Monmouth, of Monmouth, 83 seconds; Steam-Pump, No. 3, of Galesburg, 70 seconds; Wide-Awake, Laporte, Ind., do; Phoenix, of Quincy, do; Peoria, No. 4, of Peoria, do; Negtune, No. 3, of Decatur, 76½ seconds; Wide-Awake, No. 1, of Fekin, 65½ seconds; Stewart, No. 1, of Galesburg, Signey, Soconds; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, No. 4, of Galesburg, Signey, Soconds; Continental, No. 2, of Galesburg, 83½ seconds; Shake Rag, No. 2, of Galesburg, 80½ seconds; Tom Dean, No. 1, of Charleston, 73 seconds.

Hose-carte (to carry 300 feet of hose and run 1,100 feet)—Wide-Awakes, or Pekin, first prize; Monmouth, of Monmouth, second.

The remainder of the day was devoted to an exhibition of the Galesburg water-works and music by the bands in attendance.

At a business session of the Association, the following officers, were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph A. Boynton, Monmouth; Second Vice-President, Frank H. Babbitt, Dixon; Third Vice-President, John T. Lakin, Rockford; Fourth Vice-President, C. L. Mumford, Charleston; Piffa Vice-President, H. W. Goldsmith, Galesburg; Secretary, Harlo P. Christie, Decatur; Corresponding Secretary, E. B. Chandler, Chicago, This concluded the third annual tournament of this Association. The contest throughout were conducted with the utmost of good feeling and order. The attendance was very large, fully 15,000 people being in almost constant attendance.

The Venus of Milo's Arms.

The Venus of Milo is once more resigned to her armless beauty. A. M. Doussault, who met at Athens, in 1847, M. Brest, the discoverer of the Venus, has published what he says are the notes of the information given him at that time by M. Brest himself and the skeptnes which he made under Brest's direction, showing the position of each fragment of the statue as it stood when unearthed in Melos. He repeats the old story that the arms were lying upon the ground at the foot of the statue, and states circumstantially that the left arm, which was bent, held an apple in the hand, while the right appeared to have stretched down to grasp the drapery. The latter is the arm that was lost; of the former the Louvre, as is believed, possesses two fragments. There is nothing new or startling in M. Doussaint's statement, but it seems, to be regarded in Paris as closing any discussion of the rediscovery of the arms. That, however, was scarcely necessary.

THE BLO

GEN. EDINEURS, Aug. so filled with em to thacis you for the

FOREIGN N LONDON, Aug. 31.from Calcutta says: of Yakoob Beg, Kha Is is said he was assauding ruler of Yarka
London, Aug. 31.—
from Pleyna that on
motilering detachment

PATAL O NEW YORK, Aug. 3

that Edward Cunard, Sir Edward Cunard, killed vesterday plays CANADI

Severe Storm—The Tracsit—The Hack Totir—Ontario Riff Special Diaga London, Ont., At severe thunder storn London visited this cight hours rain fel-mingled with hea-and furked lightning and forked lightning suspended in the fore to have extended ove struck by lightning killed in different set Brie is reported to be son. The propeller and forked lightn

Port Burwell and san asters may be looked Seedal Disputed OTTAWA, Aug. 31. tion Commission in Government that on applied for can be Canadian products, of sor the eximite of Brove times greater the doubt set apart. Can square under the may a trophy of Canadian is Special Dipo HALIFAX, N.

schooner George Pea passage from Port. applied in a squall captain and five in were saved. All bel investigation, to-day prisoners charged wi ted. Shechan has y Sir H. Tvier, Presi

Railway, Mr. Hicks the hinds of the va-out to-day to make road. Special Dies
Tokonro, Aug. 31.
ciation matches tonext year's Wimbled
The 'Governor-Gene
highest aggregate st
con by Sergt. Kinc.
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the match is expecte

PORT WAYNE,

OF TEXAS.

iberties, had always been neglected in France, or not sufficiently persevered in; but the leaders of the Bar had now become the protectors of the public fiberties, and had thus gained the first rank as political educators of the French Democracy. It was, therefore, easy to predict that the people would not deviate from the path of igral resistance, and would not give the newspaper banditti who hoped for cours d'etat, any opportunity of resorting to force and of agring society by bayonets. This led M. Gambetta to extol the army, as imbued with the feeling of honor and respect for law, and as ceasious that France would no longer exist were there any attempt against the law. He wanted 'our masters for a day " that it behoved them to consider how far they would expose themselves to the responsibility of sowing the seeds of hatred and passion by perverting the law to party purposes; but he deprecated a spirit of vengeance, declaring that the word "reprisals" ought to be blotted out of the political dictionary, and that those who had undertaken this insensate stragele against the nation would hereafter expenses the moderation of their victors. He angel that the mere re-election of the 36% would be at inadequate protest against the 16th of Ha, and would not give sufficient authority for meding with this policy of oscillation and subtrative. He expressed his belief that his former attimate of 40% would be exceeded, for Liberal rivalries had ceased, recruits had been gained, and the best results would be obtained in the West, Centre, and Northwest,—a part of France hitherto the most apathetic, but which now began to talk of liberty and Republican party, the bourgeoise had respected in the southwest and Northwest,—but which now began to talk of liberty and Republicanism. He attributed the strength of the republican party, the bourgeoise had re-verted to the traditions of 1789 and 1830.

M. Gambetta said:

The next election will free us from Clericalism and Bonapartism. Yes, those Bonapartists who include the sevention th re and happi of the Texas Land & ofn the past will quesplace of business is not tiles from his birthplace te in the Legislature, engaged in many of the is far above reproach. ions are, however, I am I shall not forget the o me in his statements

the forces and caused ergies in one grand develromse in her extremes; is though nature exhaustigies in the bestowal of ere can be found a great inerals. The low and rollal of the tertiary forregions are rich in while primitive rocks many localities. The st of stratified clay ch are bounded with extypsum. Rich coal beds, aboniferous period, exist skhaustible quantities of meath the silent Liano, ters. To the northwest rare to be found: Salt is a lock, and by natural evap-

by natural evap-calcareous loam

have delivered them-influence of credulity they have opened the invited inquiry, corp-

uid express my deepest re Nobles, of Marshal, ntendent of the Texas & Hoxie, of Palestine, Gen-of the International & Iway; Col. DuPree, of man; Judge Nobles, of ther noble, whole-sculed am indebted for kind be-c Canadlan like myself D. M. Losee, M. D.

FIREMEN.

ment at Galesburg-Of-the Ensuing Year. ch to The Tribuns. Aug. 31.—The firemen's uded by the races and eulay. Prizes were given as al-engines-Maj. Holt, of Kewanee, of Kewanee,

thrown by the Maj. Holt Kewanee, 53 feet 9 inches. Peoria, No. 4. of Peoria. reoria, No. 4, of Peoria, ide-Awakes, No. 1, Pekin, 1, Galesburg, 181 feet 6 No. 8, Quincy, 181 feet 7, 2, Galesburg. 181 feet 5 (\$200) and the champiorten by the New Peorias, of \$100, by the Tornado, of

hose companies—First
prize, silver trumostccatur, ruled out; Dixon,
aled out; Monmouth, of
s; Steam-Pump, No. 8, of
s; Wide-Awake, Laporte,
Quincy, no.; Peoria, No.
tune, No. 3, of Decatur,
wake, No. 1. of Pekiu,
No. 1, of Galesburg, 75
1, of Decat II, 74 seconds;
Quincy, No. 4, of GalesShake Rag, No. 2, of
Continental, No. 2, of
da; Tom Dean, No. 1, of

300 feet of hose and run kes, or Pekin, first prize; oath, second.

kes, or Pekin, first prize; onth, second.
he day was devoted to an lesburg water-works and attendance.
In of the Association, the elected for the ensuing Benner, Chicago; First A. Boynton, Monmouth; int, Frank H. Babbit, Vice-President, John ford; Fourth Vice-unford, Charleston; Pfifin Goldsmith, Galesburg; Christie, Decatur; Cort. E. B. Chandler, Chiled the third annual association. The contests ducted with the ntmost der. The attendance was Decople being in almost

Is once more resigned to
I. M. Doussanlt, who hele
Brest, the discoverer of
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se lying upon the ground
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ile the right appeared to
grasp the drapery. The the the right appeared to graap the drapery. The was lost; of the former red, possesses two fraging new or startling in M., but it seems, to be remark any discussion of the ms. That, however, was

THE BLOW STRUCK.

HIS RECEPTION IN EDINBURG.
EDINBURG, Aug. 31.—The freedom of the

City of Edinburg was presented to ex-President Grant to-day by Lord Provost Sir James Fal-

am so filled with emotion I scarcely know how to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by making me a burgess of this great City of Edinburg. I feel that it is a great compliment to me and to my country. Had I the proper elocuence I might dwell somewhat on the history of the great way you have a readyed.

tory of the great men you have produced.—the numerous citizens of this city and Scotland that have gone to America, and the record they have made. We are proud of these men as citizens of our country, and they find it profitable to themselves. I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me."

you have conferred upon me."
Three cheers were given for the youngest

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TAKOOB BEG.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says: "The report of the death of Yakoob Beg, Khan of Kashgar, is confirmed. It is said he was assassinated by a son of the former ruler of Yarkand."

London, Aug. 31.—Osman Pasha telegraph from Plevna that on the 30th a Turkish recom

noitering detachment defeated a body Russian cavalry near Ilicsad. One hundred Russian

PATAL GAME OF POLO. New York, Aug. 31.—A cable dispatch says that Edward Cunard, second son of the late Sir Edward Cunard, of Staten Island, was killed yesterday playing a game of polo.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Severe Storm...The Paris Exposition...Rapid Transit...The Hackett Murder...Inspection Tour...Ontario Rifle Association.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 31.—One of the most severe thunder storms that ever passed over London visited this city to-day. For about eight hours rain fell in a continuous pour, mingled with heavy peals of thunder and forked lightning. Business was entirely suspended in the forenoon. The storm appears to have extended over a large area. Barns were

struck by lightning and burned, and animals killed in different sections. The storm on Lake

Erie is reported to be the severest of the sea-

were sayed. All belong to Jersey, Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to The Towns.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A cargo of wheat has arrived here from Chicago via Collingwood and the Northern Canada Railway, including two transhipments, within the short space of one week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—In the Hackett murder investigation, to-day, Michael Quinn, one of the prisoners charged with the murder, was acquitted. She H. Tvier, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Hickson, General Manager, and the heads of the various departments, started out to-day to make a general inspection of the road.

out to day to make a general inspection of the road.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Torontro, Aug. 31.—In the Ontario Bifle Association matches to day shooting for places on next year's Wimbledon team was commenced. The Governor-General's silver medal for the highest argregate score in seven matches was won by Sergt. Kincaid, of the Forty-seventh Battalion. Capt. Anderson, of the Tenth Royals, took the bronze medal, and Gunner Oggle, of the Wellington Field Battery, the Elianton cup. The New York team who are to shoot against a team from the Outario Association on Monday arrives in town this evening. A fine match is expected.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 81.—Truman Walker, a farmer, aged 25, hanged himself this afternoon in a bedroom at his farm, twelve miles east of this city, on account of domestic intericity. He was married in May last.

The Ohio Implacables Getting Toward the End of Their

> Rope. Beatty Detected in a Misquotation

of Gen. Garfield's Speech.

POLITICAL

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, Has His Little Fling at the Adrinistration.

оню.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Columbus, Q., Aug. 31.—It has just come to fight that some of the letters being made public by the anti-Hayes faction are by some of the faithful Eleven, and addressed to Beatty. An available are sublished one of these subjects to the state of the subject o evening paper publishes one of these argument-ative letters, giving Beatty a big send-off, and reviewing his Congressional record, which he makes one of the most brilliant characters, referring to an editorial in THE TRIBUNE a few days since as false in every particular. Beatty himself came to the front, and tried to answer the article referred to. He pretended to quote from Gen. Garfield's speech in support of lids position. This be did not do, but mis quoted the extract. He made the extract read:
"I am convinced that Packard was elected by

the same vote that made Hayes President,"
whereas Garfeld said it was unfair to say that
Packard was efected by the same vote that
elected Hayes.

These sore-headed malcontents are unable or
unwilling to understand that it was the Returning Board that gave the vote of Louisiana
to Hayes, and not the Legislature, which
was the lawful body to decide who
was elected Governor. The anti-Hayes faction has doubtless gone to the end
of their string, when members of their Committee are compelled to write to their Chairman for publications in order to keep up the
literary bureau. It is safe to predict that the
end of the great revolt is near at hand.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 31.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-third District
to-day nominated Gen. James B. Steedman, of
Lucas, and David Joy, of Hancock County, for
State Senators.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

the same vote that made Hayes President,'

torial Convention for the Thirty-third District to day nominated Geo. James B. Steedman, of Lucas, and David Joy, of Hancock County, for State Senators.

**Columbus, O., Aug. 30.—I am just back from nearly a week's compaigning in the southeastern portion of the State. All parties have now fairly launched their crafts, but when the harbor will be reached, or whether it will be reached at all, cannot certainly be determined at present. I say "all "the parties—that is the form of expression we have been forced to adopt here this fall amidst the peculiar conflict of opinions into which we are plunged; but, in reality. It is almost as proper to say "both," as of old. Not all the talk about the many parties has been very coherent, and much that has been coherent has been untrue. There are two classes of persons with whom Ohio is peculiarly afflicted this year—quack politicians and unscrupulous newspaper correspondents. Both these have been very anxious to convey the impression that the old lines and the afflitations have been smashed into smithereens, and that new parties are springing up on every street corner.

Both these classes have a definite and specified object in view—it gives the one something to write about and the other a little cheap notoriety. But now that both of these very respectable classes have had their filosyncrasies gratified, it may not be a miss to have the matter stated just as it is.

In the first place, when all the talk was being made about the diversity of political opinion, it was too early to judge anything about it. The canvass had not begun. There were no all-absorbing topics before the people of the State, as a State. There has been a new departure taken by the Administration in regard to various matters relating to Southern policy, office-holding, ctc. There had been a grand uprising of labor in the country, which had greatly alarmed people, and so attention and political talk naturally turned to these in absence of any absorbing State topics, and they were vigorously discussed, as t sand persons were present. In reply to the Lord Provost's speech, Gen. Grant said: "I

This is a very hilly county, and, although almost the oldest in Ohio, the roads have never been graded; or worked to any great extent. This is almost the only season of the year when

most the oldest in Ohio, the roads have never been graded; or worked to any great extent. This is almost the only senson of the year when they are passable to wagons, and the people took advantage of their good condition to turn out en masse. There had been some dissatisfaction with the President's Southern policy. But upon the subject discussed by Matthews, West, and Garfield it has seemed to disappear. I conversed with several of the prominent menhere, and they say that they still have the utmost confidence in President Hayes and are confident he will do the best thing for all concerned.

At Marietta speeches have been made by Matthews and West, and the people are thoroughly aroused. Not half enough has been yet said in regard to the power as an orator of the blind Judge who is the Republican candidate for Governor. Many other old men here who have heard Henry Clay often, in his palmiest days upon the stump, insist that Judge West is very similar to him in debate. Certain it is that very few upon possess more ability to stir up enthusiasm in a crowd. His speech at Marietta was devoted almost exclusively to a consideration of George H. Pendleton as a man and a political reasoner. At the close some one asked the Judge if he hadn't given Gentleman George rather of a hand drubbing, when he replies:

"Well, darn him, he upen't call me a Communist then. If he begins this personal strife he must expect I will strike back."

Gen. Garfield has been doing very effective work during the past few days in a portion of the State where he has never been before. Your correspondent was with him in Noble County, where he held three large and enthusiastic meetings in little towns among the hills. The business of the people here is principally tobacco raising, and the meetings were held in large tobacco warehouses, and each time were embended here held to be shown and as a funkard Dalzell, the champlon self-horn blower of America. The Private has been engaged in a desperate struggle with George Francis Train, lo these many years

Erie is reported to be the severest of the scason. The propeller Argyle struck the pier at Port Burwell and sank, and other marine disasters may be looked for.

Special Dispatch to The Triburge.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—The British Paris Exposition Commission have advised the Canadian Government that only a thirm of the 40,000 feet applied for can be allowed for the display of Canadian products, the whole space applied for for the exhibit of Britain and her colonies being five times greater than the French Government could set apart. Canada has been allotted a square under the main tower for the erection of a trophy of Canadian products.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31.—The fishing-schooner George Peabody. of Arch, while on the passage from Pox Hawkesbury, for Artehah, capstzed in a squall Taursday afternoon. The Captain and five men were drowned. Three were saved. All belong to Jersey, Great Britain.

votes by a liberal employment of Democratic whisky.

Gen. Garfield next spoke at Cambridge, the seat of Guernsey County. Here he was joined by the Hon. Lorenzo Danford, the successor of John A. Bingham as representative of the district in Cougress. Mr. Danford fears that there are elements at work that may injure the chances of the party in his district. Still he is determined that an earnest canvass shall be made by the best speakers.

The opinfon which was quite generally expressed a few weeks ago that the campaign was destined to be sluggish and devoid of entbusism seems destined to prove entirely unfounded. Never have the leading orators begun with more force and definiteness upon both sides, and the people are fast catching their spirit.

R. A. G.

INGALLS VS. HAYES.

THE KANSAS SENATOR OBJECTS.

Apoint Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH. Ks., Aug. 31.—The speech of LEAVENWORTH. Ks., Aug. 31.—The speech of Senator Ingalls at Osswattomie, resterday, at the unveiling of the John Brown monument, was a very brilliant effort. It has excited considerable comment because his strictures on the Administration were very severe. It is evident that the Senator is opposed to President Hayes' Southern policy. Being a United States Senator and of considerable prominence, his utterances are worthy of attention. Referring to the New England trip, the Senator said:

When a repentant Bebel is cared as a Cabine

Minister and made the chief attraction of a per-patetic menageric called out at overy milroud station and compelled to apoak his little declara-ion like a manghty puppy by his master, telling the multitude that he has been very wicked but means multitude that he has been very wicked but means to do better, and hopen in time to be a good Yankee, the spectacle is ediffying and instructive. The emotions of the captive may be imagined, and the response of the South is significantly solid.

In referring to the other measures of the Administration, he says:

ministration, he says:

A school of political pigmies, whom Providence, for some inscrutable purpose, has placed in power, are endeavoring to pacify the country by debauching its convictions, by asserting that shose who sought to overthrow and destroy the Government ser more entifled to its favors than those who sacrificed all to uphold it; by attempting to obliterate the distinction between right and wrong, and to repeat the laws of God, they are seeking to put the new wine of 1877 into the old tottles of 1860, with the probability of the ultimate loss of both receptacles and contents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTT COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 31.—The largest Republican Convention in Scott County for years was held in this city to-day. The following ticket was nominated: Representatives, C. M. Waterman and Bruce Seaman; Senator, W. H. Foster; Auditor, Thomas Winkless; Treasurer, M. J. Roblis; Sheriff, John M. Byter; Coroner, D. H. S. Rowden; Superintendent of Schools. D. H. S. Bowden; Superintendent of Scho J. F. Lavender; Surveyor, H. C. Burke. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

That this Convention does not consider itself bound by the action of the State Convention at Des Moines on the itemperance question.

MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 31.—The Republican Convention for K. aug. 31.—The Republican

Convention for Knox County to-day, after con-siderable discussion, laid on the table a resolusiderable discussion, laid on the table a resolution approving the course of President Hayes, but the following was adopted without dissent:

*Resolved**, That whilst realizing his so-called Southern policy as an experiment that is looked upon by a portion of the Republican party as one of a doubtfall nature, our conducate in the integrity, patentism, and statesmanship of R. B. Hayes remains unshaken, and we heartily approve his efforts for the promotion of the harmony and peace of the country, and economy and faithfulness in every department of the Government.

PRIGHNIA.

RECHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—Col. Halliday's letter accepting the Conservative nomination for Governor expresses a full sense of the responsibility it brings, and says: "The Convention felt this as keenly as myself, and the platform indicates a determination to remember the history of Virginia, and preserve inviolate her public faith and credit."

THE RAILROADS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO. It is understood that a loan of \$10,000,000 has recently been negotiated through a great Amer-

ican banking-house for the Baltimore & Obio Railroad Company. It appears that the officers of the Company in Baltimore have not as yet felt themselves at liberty to announce the completion of these negotiations, but there can be but little doubt that the information is correct. The Baltimore American of a day or two accontained the following in regard to this subject:

A rumor that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has exceeded in effecting a foreign loan of \$5,000,000 on the Chicago Division has been credited in certain quarters; but if such a loan has sent negotiated the executives of the road do not feel themselves at liberty to sanction what they may consider a premature announcement. Other reports place the loan at \$8,000,000, an amount sufficient to fund the floating debt of the Company and leave a surplus. If the facts were known, it is probable that the almouncement would prove unauthorized, and intended, possibly, for speculative effect. It is very likely that the negotiation of such a sum at the present time, if it could be secured on liberal terms, would be acceptable to the Company; and in the prevailing state of European feeling regarding American railroad investments, the consummation of such an important financial transaction would be of deep interest and prove a source of much encouragement. Any one acquainted with the confidences the consummation of such an important financial transactions would be of deep interest and prove a source of much encouragement. Any one acquainted with the confidences and prejudices animating the sources of investment in England at least knows that the Battimer & Ohio Railroad Company is on a footing with any of the other American railway trunk lines, and possibly stands at a decided advantage in some respects. The Chicago Divison, on which the loan was to be based, was built without the contracting of any debt, and nothing but the burden of poor relations—like the Marietta Road—could bear unfavorably spons such an investment. It is a well-known fact that at a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, held six months ago, it was determined to endeavor to secure a loan of \$8,000,000 on the main stem, secured by the bonds of the Chicago Extension. Mr. Garrett, the President of the road, was singulue at that time that the loan could be negotiated at 4 per cent. Since then the Eastern war and other unforescen ovents have occurred, each with some bearing on the project. Very fittle doubt exists that the visit of Mr. Robert Garrett to Europe a few months since was in reference to this loan. If it has been made, the Vice-Presidents of the Company, according to their own statements, know morthing about it."

THE IOWA CENTRAL CASE.

Beecial Disposed to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 31.—The Circuit Court of the United States has been in session for three days considering the famous Iowa Central Railroad case. Counsel from New York and Philadelphia, and from various parts of the State, were present. The Court confirmed the sale of the road made by the Master to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company for the bene-fit of the bondholders, and ordered a deed to be fit of the bondholders, and ordered a deed to be made accordingly. Three new companies, formed by different factions of bondholders.—one known as the Cate party, one as the Cowdry, and one as the Gilman party,—were present, each claiming to be recognized as the Company to which the Trustee should be ordered to come y the property. This matter the Court renerred to be determined by the written vote of the bondholders, and appointed a Master to take such vote and report. This order was satisfactory to the contending interrder was satisfactory to the contending inte

When the case was disposed of, Judges Dillon and Love, in the presence of the parties and counsel, and with the record before them, called attention to the charges against Judge Dillon, which have been published and instigated by Isaac M. Cate, of Boston. By the record the falsity of the charges was demonstrated, and counsel in the case, when certain statements in the publications of Cate were called to their attention, pronounced them false on the spot. The feeling here is that of indignation against the author of these assaults at the heart regular term of the court. Judge Love fully sustained Judge Dillon, and stated that he had concurred in all that had been done.

The report of a special Master, made after eight days investigation, was fled, which fully sustained Receiver Grinnell's management, and it was shown to be more economical than that of Mr. Pickering, his predecessor.

Des Monnes, Ia., Aug. 31.—An appeal was taken in the lows Central case in the United States from the order confirming the sale by the Cowdry party. When the case was disposed of, Judges Dillo

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE,
St. JOSETH, Mq., Aug. 31.—The Herald will
contain in the morning a communication on the
subject of the appointment of a Receiver for
the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, in which it is stated that one of the allegations in the amend-ed petition charges that heretofore large sums of money, to wit., \$50,000, have by said corporation been paid to the State officers for services rendered by them to said for services requered by them to said corporation to suppress certain evidences of corrupt practices and mismanagement of the affairs of said corporation, to the detriment of the State and the bondholders and stockholders. It is stated that the officers of that road made to the State Board of Equalization a sworn statement of the number, kind, and valuation of the different species of property subject to taystion. and valuation of the different species of property subject to taxation, which statement is on file in the office of the State Auditor at Jefferson City; that a fruitiess attempt has been made to procure the certified copy of the same for the Auditor, to be used on the trial of the application for a Receiver to be heard on the 3d of September, and that the officer precends not to fully understand what is meant when he is asked to furnish a certified copy of the same. It is asserted that there is an evident purpose to delay and consume time so as to make it impossible to procure in time this important written testimony, and that the circumstances attending tends to show the truth of the almony, and that the circumstances attending tends to show the truth of the allegation contained in the petition. The attempt to procure that evidence by correspondence in time to be used at the hearing of the application for a Receiver must now be abandoned and a resort had to subsepna duces tecum to be used before a Master in Chancery, where it is proposed to go for the bottom facts.

Heretofore shippers have not been allowed to load on a car more than 20,000 pounds, which was considered the maximum weight. But in view of the immense crop throughout the West, and in order to bring it forward as rapidly as

possible, the railroads, or most of them, intend to aflow their cars to be loaded to a maximum of 20,000 pounds until business becomes lighter. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad has already taken action in regard to this matter, as will be seen by the following circular issued by General Freight Agent Addison Hills to agents and connecting lines:

In view of the prospect that cars of all kinds will soon be in active demand, I would request that you use your best endeavors to induce shippers to load cars to their atmost capacity, as it will be off advantage to them, from the fact that by this means they will be able to ahip a much larges amount than they do now, and it will increase our assilty to supply their needs:

The following should, as far as possible, be the hiding for cars, viz.: Flour, 115 to 120 barrels; grain and mill-feed, 24, 000 to 26, 000 pounds; imber, staves, and other freight in bulk, 24, 000 to 26, 000 pounds. And on freight not enumerated above, it is very desirable to have our cars loaded with a minimum weight of 24, 000 pounds. Please impress upon shippers that, by loading in this way, they are assisting as to avoid a scarelty of cars at a time when they may need them the most.

THE CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS
RAILROAD.
The old speckholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincemes Railroad claim that Mr. Huide-koper, when he purchased this road did not purchase its name. Though Mr. Huidekoper is confident that he can run the road under the old name, yet in order to avoid complications and difficulties he decided to reorganize it under a new title. After this day the road will be known by the name of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Raitroad, as will be seen by the following circular:

Ing discular:

CHICAGO, III., Sept. 1, 1877.—The property and appurtenances of the late Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad having been duly vested in this Company, the property will, on and after this date, be operated by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, under which name all accounts should be hereafter stated and reported. The following appointments have been made, to take effect from this date, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Edmund L. DuBarry, General Superintendent; J. C. Calhoun, Treasurer; A. S. Dunham, Secretary and Auditor: A. Holliday, General Freight and Passenger Agent. ITEMS.

Mr. France Chandler, who has lately been ap-pointed General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad, and who will also assume the same duties on and who will also assume the same duties on he Mississippi Ce ntral as soon as the consolida-tion with the former has been perfected, re-turned to this city yesterday from a trip through the East. He visited the various Eastern cities the fast. He visited the various Eastern cities for the purpose of making arrangements for elling through tickets to New Orleans via the Illinois Central route. He left for New Orleans hast evening, and on his arrival there will assume the duties of his new position.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city will meet here today to decide in grard to an advance in fertiles.

day to decide in regard to an advance in freight rates. It is almost certain that an advance of 5 cents per hundred pounds will be made or grain and fourth-class, including meats and hog products.

WASHINGTON.

Smuggling Frauds-Cornell's Case-Sitting Buil—A Cool Proposition from the Government Printer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 81.—Passenger striving in New York from abroad have comstriving in New York from abroad have com-plained to the Secretary of the Treasury of great favoritism in the examination of personal baggage. A Secret Agent was recently sent to New York, and the result of his inquiry was the discovery that at least six inspectors of passengers' baggage in the New York Custom-House had been guilty of the offenses they were accused of, or had accepted bribes for the passage of baggage with-out examination. In cases where passengers refused to pay the Inspector, the duties have been levied in some instances in excess of those required by law, while in others as many as twenty trunks filled with articles of great value, many of them dutiable, have been allowed to pass without even the most superficial examination. Orders will be immediately issued for the removal of these six Inspectors. Two of them have already tele-graphed to the Secretary of the Treasury indi-cating a desire to resign, but it is believed that no resignations will be accepted, as it is the in-tention of the Secretary to make an example of those who have been guilty of these irregular

practices.

There will be no quarrel between the President or the Secretary of the Treasury and Naval-Officer Cornell on account of the latter's failure to resign his position on a political committee while retaining his place in the New York Custom-House. In a private letter which has claimed all disposition to make an issue with the Administration on the subject of its Civil-Service order. It is not impossible that a complete overhauling of the New York Custom-House will be made before the President starts on his Western and Southern trip, and that the resignation of all the present officers in that institution will be asked for. If this is not done, the vacancy caused by the expiration of Surveyor Sharpe's commission will undoubtedly be filled, and the disposition of the other cases left until after the meeting of Congress. Should Navi-Officer Cornell not be asked to resign before the fresident goes away, it is now believed that he will, after calling the New York State Convention to order, retinquish his connection with the Committee. The report current in the streets here this afternoon that Cornell's suspension was ordered by the Cabinet to-day is untrue.

Gen. Terry will leave here at once for St. Paul, and on his arrival there will hold himself in readiness to start on his mission to Sitting Rull on the receipt of a telegram from Washing-

Gen. Terry will leave here at once for St. Paul, and on his arrival there will hold himself in readiness to start on his mission to Sitting Bull on the receipt of a telegram from Washington. Full instructions have been given him by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, but his departure from St. Paul will be postponed until further news of Sitting Bull's movements have been received. Gen. Terry will not ask the Canadian Government to extradite. Sitting Bull: The object of his mission will simply be either to induce the Indian chief to surrender his arms and ammunition and go peaceably upon a reservation, or, if this cannot be accomplished, to arrange with the Canadian authorfties for his removal to the interior of Canada, where he will not be able to make unexpected raids upon the border settlements of the United States.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Aug. St.—Attorney-General Devens has given an adverse opinion to the New Idria Mining Company's request that the question of title to the Quicksilver mime be reopened before the Interior Department. This will leave this ceiebrated case to be settled by the courts and Congress.

The Superimendent of the Government Printing Office has issued a circular to Senstors and Representatives requesting them not to lend their influence in behalf of any person seeking appointment in the Government Printing Office, as he intends in future to run the office according to bis own judgment.

as he intends in future to run the office according to his own judgment.

The Synagogue of the Hebrew congregation, recently rebuilt, was dedicated this evening. Many prominent persons were in the congregation. President Hayes, who promised to attend, was prevented from doing so by official business, and seat a message expressing his regrets.

Ex-Rebel Gen. Mosby called upon the President yesterday, and complained that, in the distribution of Federal patronage in Virginia, the President confined it to two classes: First, to ex-Union soldiers, which was all right; and, second, to ex-Confederates who never became reconciled, and who voted for Tilden has November, which was all wrong. Mosby said that 20,000 ex-Confederates in Virginia voted for Hayes, and that not one had received a Federal appointment, while many who had voted for Tilden, and done all they could to make it unpleasant for their comrades who voted for Hayes from a conviction of duty, had received good positions. The President said he had no intention of discriminating in this way, and would give the matter attention. A long conversation regarding the condition of affairs in Virginia tnen ensued, and the President made numerous notes during the talk. is he intends in future to run the office accord-OBITUARY.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Lawrence, Kas., Aug. 31.—The death of ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon occurring about simultaneously with the John Brown meeting at taneously with the John Brows meeting at Osawattomie, has caused much sorrow. A general review of his political career before coming to Kansas shows that he had been a member of Congress, Governor of Ohio for two terms, and United States Minister to Mexico. He was appointed by President Pierce to succeed Gov. Reeder as Governor of the Territory of Kansas. His Administration added nothing to his previous fame. It was a new field, and one where the ordinary rules and appliances of politics the ordinary rules and appliances of politics were too feeble to meet the case. The elemental forces of the great storm which swept the country with civil war a few years later were already marshaling themselves upon the plains of Kansas, and the Ohio politician went down before them, as indone, and as all bis successors and done, and as all bis successors and do. The early historians of Kansafe severe upon the control of the circuithe final voice of history will mitig judgment materially.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1-1 a. m.—For Upper Lakes rising barometer, cooler north and east winds, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OPERATORS. Time. | Bar. | Thr Bu. | Wind. | Rn. | Wea Maximum thermometer. 80: minimum, 64.

UENERAL. OBSERVATIONS.

ORICAGO, Aug. 31—Midnight.

Stations. Bur. Thr. Find. Evin Weather

THE SCIENTISTS. THE SCIENTISTS.

NASHNILLE, Tenn., Ang. 31.—The General Session and the sessions of sections of the American Science Association to day were largely attended, and many ladies were present.

A resolution offered by Prof. Thurston, of Hoboken, for a committee of five Fellows on the development of mineral resources and encouragement of arts and manufactures in the United States was referred to the standing committee.

Prof. Forishy, of New Orleans, in Section C,

Prof. Forlaby, of New Orleans, in Section C, read an interesting paper on the Physics of the Gulf of Mexico.

Prof. Shaler read a paper on the "Original Connection of the Eastern and Western Fields of the Ohio Valley."

Mrs. H. R. Ingrain, of the Edgedeid public schools, read a paper on "Atmospheric Concussion as a Means of Disinfection."

In the afternoon the members of the Association visited Vanderbuit University. To-night a brilliant reception and banquet at the Maxwell House is being given by the Tennessee Historical Society to the American Association. The beauty, wealth, and fashion of Tennessee is liberally represented.

GEN. FORREST. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 31.—Gen. Forrest has mproved considerably, and his friends are now anguine of his recovery.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKET.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York. Aug. 81—Grant.—Wheat in moderately scalive demand for prompt and forward delivery at an advance on earlier dealings of 1461c per bu, which, however, was lost on later transactions, the market closing generally weak. Sales of 377.000 bu, including white Western in lots of about 11,000 bu, at \$1.3061.40; red and amber Western ungraded in lots of about 11,000 bu, at \$1.3061.40; red and amber Western ungraded in lots of about 11,000 bu, at \$1.3061.40; red and amber Western ungraded in lots of about 44,000 bu within the range of \$1.2061.40; No. 2 Northwest spring, Beptember option, nominal; do October nominal. Corn rather moderately dealt in especiality on export account; prices a trifle higher, but left off barely steady. By a mast quoted.

Octas Fermonts—Livelier; business on berth and charter at generally drim rates, with room for grain by seam for Livernool at a shary advanced by assemble to Livernool and the standard of the main call for accommodation is from grained by assemble to Livernool and the standard of the main call for accommodation is from grained by assemble and the standard of the st

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Bracch Ordices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m. recently been shown to the President, he dis-claimed all disposition to make an issue with "Saurdays." until so clock p. m. during the week, and until p. m. os Saurdays.

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, New Made Madison st., near Western st., New Meet Madison st., near Western st., ROBERT THRUMSTON. West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st. GEORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Direction. st. vision-st.

ANTON KROG. News Depot. Stationery, etc., 30
Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-hove-st. Advice free; no fee unless successful; 3 years' experience. All correspondence strictly con-idential. ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLEA men's cast-of clothing. Orders by mail promptly
attended to. JUNAS GELDER, 308 states.

COCKROACHES. BEDBUGS. AND MOTHS EXhouses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 169 East Washington-st. NOTICE-ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN TO harbor, loan money, or sell goods on my account to Harry Mackenzie. ONE, THREE, AND FIVE-CENT PIECES TO BE had at the Chicago Savings Institution, 134 Dear-born-st., corner of Madison. THE FAIR—186 STATE-ST., 61 AND 63 ADAMS-ST.

- Bankrupt Stocks and Job-Lots retailed at less than Jobber prices:
BANKRUPT STOCK GOODS.

GOODS.

Ladies Ruching, A No. 1 10c per yard Cotton Towels. from 5c to 8c Linen Towels. from 5c to 8c Linen Towels. from 5c to 8c Linen Towels. from 5c to 10c Linen Naphins. from 5c Linen Naphins. from Inc to 22c to 25c to 25 100 dot Briar-Wood Pipes, the best 20c each Bracket's from 18c to 95c sieeve Buttons from 18c to 95c sieeve Buttons from 2c to 35c sieeve Buttons from 2c to 35c sieeve Buttons from 2c to 35c ol a pair Ladies Sets of Jewelry from 2c to 35c ol a pair Ladies Sets of Jewelry from 10c to \$10.00 a set Gents Watch Chains lact to \$10.00 each Eigin Watch Chains Gents Watch Chains Figin Watch & 15c ol 2c siee Set of 2c ol 2c o

At "THE FAIR."
Cheaper here than elsewhere.
Corner State and Adams-sta., Chie

E. J. LEHMANN, Proprietor.

N. B.—All goods sent on receipt of money by mail or express.

THE BOOK THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IS a trying to suppress: "Fruits of Philesophy." By Charies Bridisarh and Annie Bodg. few copies for sale. Price Sos, Door 113, Antennast, O. MPORTING CO. 113, Antennast, O. COLDNIZE. WANTED-SOME GOOD LAND TO COLONIZE for 12 families: 25 if land enough. Address J. W. S., 130 East Washington-8t., basement.

WANTED-SECOND HAND FOR CASH, THREE with giass, 812; several styles freight and other receipt books, marking-pot, etc., 313 East Madino-8t., un-plains.

CITY REAL ESTATE. moedale—Fine Business Block on Frank-mat hear Madison; will take part trade, if property of class. D. W. KEAN, 38 LaSalle-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—\$100. WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from ficago; its down and 55 mensibly cheapes, property a market, and shown free; abstract free: 10-cent train iready on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lassille-st, Boom 6.

COUNTRY HEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-2000 ACRES BEST WHEAT LAND In Kansas; southeast part of Clay County; price from \$5 to \$5. G. A. D. 40 South Ada-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPER-ity, for which I will give properly aditable for heavy manufacturing: aplendidly located. D. W.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH MONEY AND ORIT CAN OFT control of a big dualness by calling on R. E. BEMISS, at the Sands House; this is straight and legitimate, and is ingood running order now. Pegitimate, and is in good running order now.

A SMALL EUROPEAN HOTEL (Is ROOMS) COMpletely furnished, and in good running order, so, or
location near Haisteed and Medison running order, good
location near Haisteed and Medison running order, good
of Music, for and for 5000, or will rent furnished suitable for lodging or re-renting; will rent for \$25 per
month. Apply at MAUSY'S Furniture Store, 120 South
Haisted-ett.

month. Asply at MAUZT'S Furniture Store. 120 South Halsted-st.

BAR FURNISHED COMPLETE. READY TO OPEN. It of sails, or will year farmished for S28 per month. Apply at MAUZT'S Furniture Store. 120 South Halsted.

DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, AND FOUR PRIVATE open, for sails, or will rent fund the dispersion of the property o

une office.

TOR SALE—OR RENT—OR BOARD—ONE OF THE best corners in the city, on the West Side, for a medical practitioner, a continuous practice of eighteen years about to be vassed. Analy as 140 Warren—av.

Poll SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, SOUTH Side; stock, \$2,000; het profit, \$1,800 per year; established 1873. Address A 1. Tribune office. established 1873. Address A 1. Tribute office.

PLENDID ATTRACTION FOR THE SHOW BUsliness, fair grounds, or advertising business, for
heavy-half or garden, &c.—A large trumpet-organ (with
or beautiful the first bileaux-case and wagon); plays a
unminor of the control of the control of the control
officer, and will pay liberal commission to person bringofficer, and will pay liberal commission to person bringing a buyer. ThUESDELL & BROWN, 178 Dearborn. STATIONERS OF BOOKBINDERS WISHING TO purchase an established business in a thriving western city, as a low price on favorable terms, and but small capital required, call on CULVER, PAGE, HOYME & CO., 178 Monroe-si.

MUSICAL.

A FINE NEW FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT FIANO, alegant style of case, 75-octave, 3 strings, case injured in transportation; will sell for cash, with cover and stool, for \$250.

Corner State and Adams sts.

A TRETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR OHGANS Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to real, NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 Kast Indians-st.

Best in the market. Nouthly payments, cash, or to real. McHollson Ordan Oc. 35 Assi budians. R.

A TTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGEST A stock of planos and organs ever exhibited in the West low price, and every instrument fully warranted; can sed on installments; old instruments taken in exchange.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

DECKER BROS'. PIANOS.

BRADBURY PIANOS.

STORY & CAMP PIANOS.

BRADBURY PIANOS.

STORY & CAMP PIANOS.

For sale on easy payments, or for rent.

300 instruments now in stock. Remember that we deal in none but reflable goods, and that we can offer you the best bargains to be found in the city.

STORY & CAMP. 21 State-st.

HALLET. DAVIS & CO. S. UPRIGHT PIANOS were the only ones out of over forty competitors that received special mention and honore at she Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any planos made. They are rich and full in tone, constructed to cudure, and are in every essential the perfect planos of the age, Musical masters and amscurs in America and survivaled. These planos, with other 4 Co.'s. uprights unrivaled. These planos, with other 4 Co.'s. uprights unrivaled. These planos, with other 4 Co.'s uprights unrivaled. These planos from the state and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND CRGANS TO RENT—22 PER MONTH and apwards; also for sale on installments.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

WANTED—TO GIVE MUSIC LESSONS IN EXchange for board and lodging. Address A 56, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

\$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW ON SECONDhand plane warranted dive years; price \$125 to
\$250. REED'S Temple of Music, \$2 Van Buren-st.
\$2.25 BUYS BEAUTIPUL-TONED. FIRST\$2.25 class new plane, with stool and cover; terms
\$4 Sept month until paid; fully warranted. Address
\$4 S. Tribune office.

PINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854 A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED-MONEY
to loan at 7, 7%, and 8 per cent on choice dity
property. W. O. CULE, 107 Clark-st. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

(Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (Ricensed), spears Madison-st. Established less.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT FOR FIVE years in sums of \$1,000 and over on farms or business brick blocks in Northern Illinois. E. SAN-FORD, Morris, Grundy County, III. MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,000 TO \$50,000 TO SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW IN FAMILY POP D. W. POMENOT. IT Major Block. PARTIES WHO ARE INDEBTED ON PAST DUE secured paper to State Savings Institution will please call at Room 17 Major Block. STATE SAVINGS TAKEN AT 30 PER CENT; OTH-er saving-bank deposits taken at par for city, En-giewood, or Hyde Park lots. Room 11, 157 South Clark st. Clark-st.

To 9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMB proved real estate in Chicago, and Illinois farms
within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block. \$3.000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; FIRST-eb3, 000 Address A 34, Tribune office, or inquire at 500 Canal-st., in store. \$50.000 TO LOAN ON PARMS IN ILLINOIS class city improved. at 7 to 8 per cent, in sums to suit. Will purchase State and county bonds. Correspondence solicited. WILLIS P. DICKINSON, CRAS. GARDNER, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

\$50.000 current rates. EDWARD S. DREYES & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington. BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS ST.—OPPOSITE MAIN 100 entrance to Exposition—Those who desire excellent beard and rooms can save expense.

680 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND PLEAS-copt carpes and curtains.

Hotels.

PLMORE HOTEL, 120 AND 122 SOUTH HALSTED-cents per day.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good board and room, 31.30 per day; 85 to 87 per west; lodgings, 50 cents, single mean, 60 cents. From without board, 32 to 83 per vage.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOUSE, 198 STATE-ST., OPPOSIT the Palmer House, only two blocks from the Exposition Building-Nicely-furnished rooms, with board; day board, \$4 per week.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WEEK DESIR furnished room and board on North Side; respect able accommodations at a very moderate price; use Lincoin Park preferred. Address Z 60, Tribune office LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-SETTER DOG, ORANGE AND WHITE: Toward for return to corner Faulina and Wes Nineteenth-sts. HUGO C. STERRENBERG.

LOST-SMALL TERRIBERSLUT-PUP; LONG RARS white neck and breast; had red ribbon around neck the lost; \$5 reward for return to 126 West Washing when lost; \$5 reward for return to 128 West Washingtion-48.

I OST-ON SOUTH WATER-ST., BETWEEN DEAR.
L bern and State-sts., large pocketbook containing
near \$100. The finder will be liberally rewarded by
leaving it at 89 South Water-81.

I OST-MEDICAL DIPLOMA-BETWEEN TWENLitth and Twenty-aeventh-sts., on Michigas-av.,
Friday forencon, Aug. 31, 1977. Leave at 164 and 188
Washington-st., Room 15, with H. T. Ellibit, and receive a reward.

I OST-PENSION PAPERS-ON CLARK ST., WEAR
Taylor, Aug. 28, 1877. Pinder will be rewarded by
returning to ASDREW J. ETHERIDGE, 201 Third-av.

STRAYED-OR STOLEN-THURSDAY EVENING.
No bised mare with phacton buggy, no side chrashs
on. A suitable reward, with costs, will be paid for return to 116 East Mource-st. S. J. WALKSK.

CTRAYED-OR STOLEN-PROM THE CORNER OF CTEA FED -OR STOLEN-PROM THE CORNER O Sangamon-et, and Carroll-ay. Aug. 31, four mules Any person giving information, or returning same, wi be liberally rewarded, t.W. P. BRED & CO. FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—TRATE OF ALL KINDS and direct also tents for children, \$1.30 each. COL LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Randolph-s.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MILITARY, CITIZEN, AND a great variety of all kinds of saddles and bridles; also all kinds of military stores, equipments, rides, awords, sabres, etc. COL LIPPINCOTT, 79 East kandolph-s. handolph-s.

POR SALE-BAILEOAD TICKETS AT HEDUCEL
rates: Cleveland \$7; Cleveland and return \$15
Toledo \$5.50; Atchison \$44; Leavenworth \$13,200
Annua City \$14; Scalla \$15; Port Scott \$18, Now
York \$18.50; St. Louis \$5; Leavisythie \$10. MULPOKI
4 MCKES 2118, 70 Clarked. STORAGE.

A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR.
A siture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money baned
to per cent year. HARKIS & CU., 100 West Mouroe-st. NEWING MACHINES. SINAL CONGREGATION - A LIMITED NUMBER OF choice news to rent in the Temple, corner Twenty-first-6t. and Indians-av. Apply to the Committee, Sunday, Sept. 2, 10 a.m., in the lecture-room.

70 first-CLASS MACHINES ALL WARRANTED, office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

PEIVATE SALK-ELEGANT FURNITURE, PICTures, introva, and all kinds of household fixtures;
must be sold: good bargains. Call at 20 Iwestytourils-it.

WANTED MALE HELP. Mock hospers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD OFFICE BOY FROM 14 TO 1

WANTED-A GOOD OFFICE BOY FROM 14 TO 1

COMPARED OF THE STORY OF THE S WANTED-A GOOD IRISH DRY-GOODS SALES
Baa. Apply to W. R. WIRBOLDT, No. 243 Blu laiand-av.

WANTED-BY A WHOLES ALE GROCERY HOUSE
a good man, one accustomed to doring up and
packing goods preferred. Address As a Tribute.

WANTED-2 YOUNG MEN AS SHOP-WALKERS
in a dry goods house; none but A 1 men need

WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER AND EN graver, the best of reference required. Also, good workman in jeweiry; one that can design well and do all kinds of jeweiry jobbing and new work; h is wanted to go in the far West; same reference a thore. Address Box 2178, Dubnque, Is. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SETTLER FOR road business; \$100 per month and all expenses the right man. Apply from 0 to 2, Room 30 san house. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED PRESS-BOY. AP WANTED-PRESSBOY THAT UNDERSTANDS
Madison-st. Chicago Printing Company, 73 WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, APPLI

Miscellameous.

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WANTED-WE WISH A FEW FIRST-CLASS
We canvassers for a new force we are now organizing. They must be men of tact and are socking every triding business, sind not such as are socking every triding business, sind not such as are socking every triding business, this is not an ordinary advertisement, but for the eye of the heat of business men, and such we employ; state age and past business experience. Address W. J. HOL-LAND & CO., 50 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED-MEN OF ENERGY FOR A GENTEEL business, which pays intelligent workers \$5 to \$20 per day; the indiscements we offer the usemployed of either sex on small capital, and our plan of introducing the frastest selling household article extant; cannot fall to please all persons seeking permanent employment. Address with stamp RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED-AGENTS - MEN AND WOMEN. TO self-tholocust teas to families: importers' prices, Stamp for particulars. S. M. KENNEDY, 127 Fifthav. Pittuburg. Pa., for New York Importers.

WANTED-A MAN TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN.

APPLY ANTED-MEN TO SELL THE WINDERSON. beth-si.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE PYROMETR
oven door knob and 500 other new and fast-selling articles. Just the thing for farrs, expositions, etc.
Inducements greater than any other house can offer.
C. M. LININGTON. 45 and 47 Jackson-sis, Chicago.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.
WANTED-GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON Inquire at 519 North LaSalle-st. W ANTED-IMMEDIATELY-TO GO TO EYANS ton, a Protestant girt to cook, wash, and Irea is a private family. None need apply except those whe can furnish good references and want a permanen home. Apply to the naher at J. V. Farwell & Co. to corner Monroe and Market-sta, after 9 a. m. before p. m. to-day. WANTED-GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS COOK ing, washing, and froning. None others need apply. 725 West Monroe at.

appir. 720 West Monroe at.

WANTED-A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCE
girl to do general housework; must furnish cir
reference. Apply to-day at 773 West Monroe-at. WANTED-A DINING-ROOM GIRL AT THE Parker House, Haisted and Madison-sta. Misceflameous.

Misceflameous.

WANTED - YOUNG LADIES AND GENTS TO study for the stage. For particulars call on or address, with stamp, Link & ABECCO. Theatrical Agents, 180 Chark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DEvairing light, profitable employment in all cities and towns of the United States call or address HUDSON, CRAIGIE & CO., 402 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
STUATION WANTED—COMMISSION MERchank can secure the services of an old commission
man who has been in that line for three years in the
west, and has a large outliness in lows, Nebraska, and
kansas. Address A S. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN OF EXPERI-ence in the butter line in a good house. Address A 3D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, STEADT, and reliable young man as cierk, or will work a anything that comes handy; is a good penman and good accountant; good reference given. Call at 580 West-Madison-g. Situation Wanted—A Young Man Just Situation wanted—A Young Man Just Situation was selected as the largest packing houses, thoroughly posted in all the details of the business, is open to an engagement; nown or country; highest references. Address A 3, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL SIGN painter in or out of the city. Address A 41, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED - PIRST-CLASS WATCH Maker, jeweler, and engraver. Address L. MAY. ERS, 157 Rumsey St., West Side, Chicago, Ill.

Conchinent, Teamsters, &c.
Cituation Wanted—As Obachman in a
private family. Is a Swede; well acquainted in the
Tyloune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE,

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook in a restaurant. Address A 24, Tribune.
SITUATION-WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL To
do light housework, as nurse, or accound girl: country preferred. A 31. Tribune office. try preferred. A 31. Tribune office.

STOUTION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL

Todo kitchen work; best of reference can be given.

Please call at 77 West Kinzic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRENCH GIRL; 15 A

horough servant; one year reference from has

place. Call at Miss. BAKER'S, 755 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER
nurse, or seamstress. Apply at 807 West Madison

West Sides
TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
United Story and basement brick dwelling with modern improvements. 712 Monros-st., corner of Lincoln.
2-story and basement brick dwellings. 807 and 522
Carroll-av.
with garden and barn. 513 Lumber-st.
Will all be put in good order and low rent to good tenants.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, BO LaSalic-st. tenants. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 80 Lavalle-st.

TO BENT-THE MOST CONVENIENT AND COMplete houses in the city for the price, just finished,
at corner Monroe and Cakley-six, open for Isanestico
FOTWIN & CORBY, 166 Dearborn.

TO RENT-THE VERY PLEASANT DWELLING sen
Of the West Washington-six, 137 rooms, fine order, israelot, choice location. E. A. CUMMINGS & CU.,
Agenta, 154 Lasalle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINCOLNav. cars, a six-room parior-floor flas, bot water,
bath, water-closet, etc.; a seven-room second-story
flas, same improvements; six rooms over store; all brick
buildings and well located. CHAS, N. HALE, 155
Randolph-st. TO RENT-DWELLING 332 INDIANA-ST., MAR-ble front, first-class house, in perfect repair. In-quire next door of GEORGE C. NEWBERRY.

South Side.

TO RENT - 3-STORY AND BASEMENT I dwellings, 1850 and 1852 Wabashaw. 225 fourth-st., and 171 calumet-av., near Twenty-st.; large frame dwelling and barn, with fine grad Twenty-second-st. Rens low to good to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. Suburban.
TORRNT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE
and 6-room cottage, one block from care; free ride
to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 100 Dearbory 4.

TO RENT-ROOMS, South Side.
To RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, APPLY at Room So, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-AT THE ST. MARK HOTEL, NO. 100
I Washington-st., fine, stry furnished rooms at \$2 to
54 per week; transfents, 50 to 75 cents.

TO RENT - TWO VERY CHOICE SEPARATE
Trench faits with modern improvements, just fained on North Clarks, corner of Websteray, one black from Lincoln Park. Apply to Charles 1. SCHMIDT, ROOM 17, No. 50 LaSaliest. TO HENT STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellameous.

TO RENT MARKET THE TORKVILLE
Tomarket, slaughter bosse, and tools, Splendid
chance for business. Rent low and half in trade. W.
MASON, Yersville, Ill.

WANTED-TO RENT-PURISHED ROOM, WITHout hoard, a pleasant room with modern conveniences, by a single relationar; references exchanged;
permanent if suitable; must be in destrable location,
and terms reasonable. Address B. Lock-Box, 533.

WANTED-TO HENT-ROOMS WITH OR WITHout beard, at a carvement distance to the Claresdon House; reference given. Address A 49, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON NORTH SIDE. EAST
of Clark mad south of Dvisice, a suite of 5 or rooms, with bath, on drai or second show of the indiging terms moderate; first-clare references given and required. A 66, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

POR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERIAL GOOD SECOND-hand buggies and carriages also, some fine new buggies of my own make. 731 and 235 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

POR SALE—SHORSES AND 3 PONIES. ALSO THE largest stock of new and second-hand buggies, carriages. Clarence wilkies, road-warons, top-delivery wagons, curren-wagons, new and second-hand harness, single and double. Ill of the best make. Horses, buggies, vagons, sic., let by the day or week. Will sell out monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 520 and all besset of pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 520

LES AND ENSTRUCTION. A AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A FOSITION AS governess: is fully competent to teach French and German, vocal and instrumental music, and the senal ragials studies; best references. Address A. B., Tribune Office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE KANSAS LANDS WEAR refereds for clear city property, forms, furnilland, or merchandise. Laure Land Agency, for Resident R., Brown L.

dires THE TEIBUNE COMPANY
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sis. Chicago,
rders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at EVA
elewsod, and Hyde Park left in the counting
receive prompt attention. AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Thentre.
dolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. En-McVicker's Theatre. eet, between State and D

Adetphi Thentre.
e street, corner of Dearborn.
Afternoon and evening. Cotton's Opera-House. e street, between State and Dearborn. the Descrive." Afternoon and evening

Exhibition Building. ligan avenue, opposite Adams street. Industrial Exposition. Day and evening. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

The Chicago produce markets were active and irregular, grain closing strong. Mess pork closed firm at \$12.25@12.27% for september and \$12.40 \$12.42% for October. Lard closed 5@7%c low-17, at \$8.25 cash and \$8.35@8.37% for October. Heats were firmer at 5%c for loose shoulders. CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. Heats were firmer at 5% of for loose shoulders and the for do short ribs. Lake freights were fairly by to to say the for corn to Buffalo. Highwine were steady, at \$1.09 per gallon. Flour was it fair demand. Wheat closed light higher, at \$1.004 for September and \$8c for October. Corn closed Irm, at 42%c for September and 43%c for Octo-ber. Oats closed firmer, at 23%c for September and 34%c for October. Rye closed at 52%c. Bar-ley closed 1%c lower, at 67c for October.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exshange yesterday closed at 961.

Dr. SMITH intimates that the Vice-Pres dent of a bank is only a figure-head, ap pointed to place implicit confidence in the

"Long" JOHN WENTWORTH complains bit terly that he is taxed \$10 per acre, while his neighbor is only taxed \$1. This does look like discrimination when we reflect upon the number of acres there are in "Long" John.

A dispatch states that the Russians have fallen back on Pop, but this report comes from Turkish sources, and is evidently inended to inflame Germany, which has all

terred with great pomp and circumstance to-morrow. It is given out that the question of succession will be held in abeyance for some time, and that the Church will be governed by the Twelve Apostles during the interval.

telegraph rates under the amalg rates under the amalgamation of ern Union and Atlantic & Praific inests. The tariff between the pr ints at the East and Chicago and Cincinati has been increased from 25 cents to 40 tents for messages of ten words, and to 50

A committee appointed to look into affair have reported adversely to the Hyde Park pumping-works scheme. They find that the estimated cost is but a very small proportion of the expenditure actually de-manded, and, after going into the details of what will become necessary to make the plan operative for any good, find that the game is not worth the powder.

Those who profess to know assert that there is no probability of a declaration of war by the CONKLING-CORNELL combination that, on the contrary, Mr. CORNELL has written a letter to the President expressing his intention to retire from active participation ion in politics so soon as the meet New York Republican Convention shall snable him to resign the Chairmanship of

MIDHAT Pasha has been interviewed Paris, and announces that unless the Turks shall stumble upon some rash enterprise war will linger along until ter. This, he thinks, will precipi tate a settlement of the troubles for all Europe is suffering, and Russia can not stand an extended war. A dispa from Bucharest seems to upset the gentle Midhar's theory, for it gives the details of extensive Russian preparations for a winter

Accounts are received by way of Consta tinople of a battle fought on Thursday last between the Russians and the Turks under MEREMET ALL. The latter made the attack, and his report of the fighting claims a vic tory for the Turks, with a loss of 3,000. dispatch, also Turkish, confirms the claim of a decisive success, and represents that the Russian positions were carried after repeated Some minor victories are

ator Ingalls, in his speech at the dedi ion of the John Brown monument at Ossawatomie, improved the opportunity to unveil his hostility to the President's South ern policy. If Jone Brown could have lived the speech, and to know that all he and died for has been secured to the gro largely through the policy that the ator of the occasion condemned, the old an would doubtless have been troubled to

"Whom the gods would destroy they lirst make mad." The prosecution of M. GAMBETTA, the acknowledged leader of the an party in France, for criticism of m's policy, is only another step in the reckless progress of the Marshal toward revolution. The immediate object of the Duke de Brogless in instituting this suit is to make Gamerra edious, because he may be a candidate for the Premiership in case of tepublican success. artyr of him. With such tyran-achments as these, and with the armountable obstacles that the

the way of the Republicans, the Cach of ment may carry the day, and MacMah. may even, with Ultramontane help, pro-claim a coup d'etat and make himself Dicta ntane help, protor; but there can only be one end to it all—the Revolution.

There is every indication that the excite There is every indication that the excitement among savings-bank depositors, excluding those ruined by Sprencer's Institution, has passed. Affairs at the Fidelity and the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' have assumed a more business-like shape, and feverish depositors no longer clamor in crowds for their money. A feeling of se-curity is taking the place of distrust, and a spirit of confidence has usurped the late auxons desire to pull out money regardless of consequences. The panic is over, what panic there was, and the crisis is passed. The banks have taken steps to secure their patrons, and this has encouraged them to re-main quiet in the future and trust the financial powers that be.

A compilation of figures, facts, and de ductions on the subject of the wheat crop of 1877, and the relation of demand to supply in the markets of the world, is given els where in our columns this morning, and will be read with interest as casting some light upon the important question of the price which the farmers of the United States are likely to realize for the enormous yield of grain now safely harvested. While it is not possible to answer this question with anything like accuracy at the pres ent time, there would seem to be ample reason to anticipate that the season of 1877-'8 is to be one of remarkable prosperity among the grain-growers as well in prices obtained as in the unexampled bulk and quality of the crop.

n the ranks of the French Republicans contrast strongly with the dissension and rivalry among their opponents. In no single instance has a competing Republican candidate entered the canvass for the seats represented by the 363 Deputies who voted the want of confidence in MacManon's Government, and out of 166 other constituencies to be contested there are but five in which a single candidate has not been agreed upon. By thus consolidating their forces the Re-publicans confidently expect to return to the Assembly with a majority even larger than that which censured the coup of May 16, aided thereto by the wrangling of their opponents, who have not been able to agree oon a division of their candidates, and who will be found fighting against each other at the polls.

THE SPENCER ROBBERY.

If any timorous persons have hesitated to call D. D. Spencer a soundrel, or if this man had any friends who fondly hoped the result of the investigation might at least show him guiltless of criminal conduct, both classes may as well abandon their theories. Every day reveals some new evidence that the bank has been infamously plundered and the depositors robbed of their money. SPENCER did not fly from mere mortificati or to save his wounded pride; he knew what would be discovered, and fled to avoid criminal prosecution. The leaving of his notes behind him for more than \$500,000 was a formality he might have dispensed with; he has not been less guilty of larceny than if he had destroyed these evidences indebtedness, or packed them up along with his other movable effects. The only service these notes are to anybody is the confirmation they furnish of the fact that SPENCER never brought one dollar of his own to the State Savings Institution, but used the depositors' money to pay for the stock which gave him the control and m to plunder them. If this is not ambazzlament of bank funds, then the word covers no act except that of thrust ing the hand into a cash-drawer and transferring money into the pocket; if this is not embezzlement, then the term may as well be dropped from the criminal code, and all no tion of prosecuting any dishonest bank officers may as well be abandoned.

But it is evident that Spences did not plunder the depositors merely for the purpose of buying the stock which stands in his name. Spences has left behind him two notes, one for \$479,177, which is dated Dec. 31, 1875, and which is supposed to represent several smaller notes given previously at different times, and another for \$39,240. making his confessed indebtedness to the bank nearly \$520,000. How much more he took for which he failed to give any evidence of indebtedness, no one can tell, but it is not likely that he went away empty-handed when he knew that he was going for good and all. But Spencer did not invest all the \$520,000 in bank stock. The capital of the bank was \$500,000, but it was watered to this figure from \$105,000. which was the capital stock for many years. If the stock standing in Spencer's name was paid for at par, this would represent only \$272,000 of his "borrowed" money, and there would be nearly as much more unac counted for. This difference Spences must have spent entirely upon himself and his private schemes, except such portion of it as he may have saved and taken away with him. What disposal he has made of it probably no one but himself can tell. It is likely hat he paid out of it for the house which he subsequently gave to his wife, but this would account for only \$30,000 more of it. It is said that SPENCER was in the habit of speculating on the Board of Trade, in which way the other \$200,000 may have been squan dered. However the money was used, he stole it from widows, and orphans, and workingmen, who had laid it by from hard work and self-sacrifice, and who had in trusted it to him for safe-keeping. Robbery of this kind is certainly worse than is pe petrated by the thief who enters the rich man's house by night, and no efforts should be spared to apprehend the villain who is guilty of it, bring him back, and send him to the Penitentiary. The moral effect of his crime extends away beyond that of the ordinary theft or burglary, and the entire community has a lively interest in its condign punish-

Without awaiting a full state character of the assets which the bank has, it is easy to see that they will dwindle down to a very small percentage on the amount due the depositors. Of the loans secured by col-laterals, there are only \$1,167,850 reported; but the \$600,000 invested in Calumet swamp-land securities, and the \$520,000 owed by Springer himself, would about wipe out this item completely. Of the \$1,300,000 of loans secured by mortgage, it is safe to estimate that not more than one-half will be realized, and this is about all there will be. The real state will not sell for one-half what it is valued at in the assets; the stock

the South Park and other orem to have disappeared altogether. According to present indications, theretore, there will not be more than \$600,000 to divide among the 14,000 depositors, to whom \$3,000,000 are due, and it is not at all likely that more than 20 per cent will be paid them in all. It is an exasperating exhibit. In dwelling upon it, the conclusion cannot be avoided that Spences did exceedingly well to eave for parts unknown, not only to escape the danger of going to the Penitentiary, but to escape with his neck. People who have been so outrageously swindled, not by the accidents of hard times, but by systematic robbery, could scarcely be blamed for apealing to a higher law than the statute, and aking revenge where they could hope for no estitution. If there are any other bankers in Chicago who have been conducting their usiness on the Spencerian system, they will do well to imitate him in his flight a well his method of plunder.

NATIONAL-BANK CURRENCY. We print a letter from Princeton on subject of National-Bank currency. mestion asked is: If the valuation dities is affected by the expansion or conraction of the amount of paper money in irculation, is it not possible for the Nationa Banks, by enlarging or contracting the volume of paper money, to thus affect prices

And is not such a power too dangerous to be

It is a fact that an inflation or large in-

intrusted to a few corporations?

crease of money in a country, or even in a particular district, and its expenditure, will, by increasing the demand for commodities, ncrease the prices of such comme for the time, of the labor that pro them. This, however, is not peculiar t paper money, but will be equally money be in the form of gold coin. The increase of prices would continue until the increase of production would restore the equilibrium. An inflation by means of irredeemable, and of course lepreciated, paper currency, is something more. As the money is inflated, its value leclines, and prices nominally advance in proportion as the worth of the paper falls off. The element of speculation—the betting against fluctuations-adds to the depreciation so far as to increase prices. This increase extends to all the items entering into the cost of production. Of course, during such inflation speculation is pushed to the utmost, and credit is strained; everybody pushes the depreciated money off in hange for something else, caring little for the prices. . There is, of course, an inevitable result to follow. Credit is exhausted, specu lation is prostrated; bankruptcy and stringency are natural results. Retrenchment and contraction set in. If the inflated pap

money does not prove a total loss by repud

ation, the recovery of the value of the paper will be attended by a fall in prices. National-Bank notes are not a legal-tend but, being redeemable on demand in legaltender, they have the same value in the market as greenbacks. In the article on Nation al-Bank circulation to which our correspon ent refers, we had reference more particularly to a bank-note currency redeemable coin on demand. We do not think a cur rency of that kind is capable of any tion to the extent of increasing prices. In the first place, the bank has to purchase the bonds which it deposits for circulation. The bank has thus to deposit a security equivalent in coin to its notes; it has posit a certain percentage in the Treasur for redemption, and to keep another suppl of coin at the bank to redeem such der as may be made over its counter. It canno evade payment. The moment it fails to redeem the notes in coin it is closed; the securities are forfeited and verted and the notes redeemed. The bank redemption of its notes \$1.25 or more for every \$1 of circulation it has outstanding It is hardly in a condition to inflate the cur rency. The obligation to redeem its note on demand in coin is an all-sufficient r straint upon the manufacture of paper mor ev for speculating purposes. The capital of the bank, when reduced to the form of banknotes under the law, is contracted instead of being expanded. Another restraint upo bank circulation is the fact that circulation nust be profitable. If in excess of the de nands of business, if beyond the wants of those who purchase and those who pa debts, then it ceases to be profitable. Bank note currency is in no danger of being inlated so long as it has to be redeen lemand in coin, and when the failure to redeem it on demand inflicts a loss not upor

the note-holder, but upon the bank. THE IOWA RAILBOAD DISASTER. The recent failure of the State Saving Bank, which in itself amounts to a disaster has so occupied the public attention for few days past that the railroad disaster in Iowa has passed almost without comment. The casualty, however, is too severe and the attendant circumstances too horrible to allow it to escape with only a passing notice. There is a responsibility somewhere, and that re-sponsibility should be ascertained. It is no one of those cases which can be consigned to a mysterious decree of Providence and left nere, without further care or attention There is an element of human responsibilit in this disaster, as there is in every disasto material things under control of man and justice to the living and pity for the dead ooth demand that a searching investigation should be made.

From the latest intelligence the dreadfor parrative may be briefly told. The Pacific Express on the Chicago & Rock Island Rail road, comprising a train of a baggage-car, circus-car, three passenger-coaches, and a sleeper, which left this city at 10:30 last Monday morning, at 2:30 the next morning was approaching a trestle bridge at Four-Mile Creek, between Des Moines and Altoona, at ordinary speed and on time. The night was intensely dark, and a furious thunder-storm was raging, the rain pouring down in torrents. As the engine appr the bridge the glare of the headlight showed that it was apparently standing all right The train dashed upon it and in an instant was hurled into the abyss below in promiscuous ruin, with the exception of the bac gage-car, which, in some mysterious manner shot over the falling engine to the track be yond, and of the sleeping-car, which kept its place in the rear. With these exceptions the wreck was a complete one, and seems to have involved every phase of destruction characterizing railroad accidents except the horror of fire. From out this debris have been taken seventeen dead bodies and thirtyfive victims more or less mutilated, some

whom will probably never recover. The details which we have of the con struction of this bridge are very meagre. the bank is absolutely worthless, and the most hopeful view of the condition of stockholders who may possibly the railroad officials to recover the dead and be held liable will yield only about send them to their friends and mitigate the

condition of the wounded, that they have told us very little about this important fea-ture of the disaster. The little stream crossed by the trestle-work was ordinarily an mificant one, and very often dry, but the mally heavy rains had swelled it into quite a torrent, sweeping through a channel fifty feet in width and very deep. The bridge itself was an ordinary trestle-work, resting upon stone arches, and these in turn ported by stone at the base. The bridge was fifty feet in length and twenty feet above the bed of the best of the above the bed of the stream. From the manner in which it instantly gave way it is evident that the swollen stream had washed out its foundations, so that it only needed the weight of the first passing train to crum ble it away. The bridge appears to have been built upon the accepted model of these small culvert bridges, and only day or two before the disaster had been examined by the Presiden of the road, on his tour of inspection, and pronounced secure. It is somewhat significant, however, that only a few paces away the Des Moines Valley Road has a bridge of the same character, across the same stream, which was exposed to the same action, and yet remains intact. If we are correct as to the conditions, then the wrecked bridge was not as secure as the other, and its foundations could not have been as strong or as deep. This point should be rigidly investigated, as should also every detail of construction, not only as to the foundations, but also as to the superstructure. The washing away of culvert-bridges is one of the most frequent causes of railroad disasters, and it is well enough known to builders that every culvert is exposed to danger from the sudden rise of the streams they span. It is not creditable to the mechanical skill of the builders, knowing the dangers, that a culvert should give way. There must have b either ignorance or recklessness—at the ve least, a failure to provide against a we known emergency—in the construction of this particular bridge. This should be made a matter of rigid inquiry by experts. If the bridge was properly constructed, the Comleclaration. If it was not, then the Com pany should be held to a strict account

CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS The final purchase by the Illinois Central of the Mississippi Central Railroad entitles it to assume the title of the Chicago, Cairo & New Orleans Railroad. It completes an ambition which the Illinois Central people have warmed to their hearts ever since 18 and, though the connection has been theirs for several years, the scheme was not fully realized until the entire line was under the absolute control of ownership. From now on, it is certain that Chicago will derive much more benefit from this Southern connection than ever before. The same enterprising and excellent management which has been characteristic of the Illinois Central proper will be extended to the entire line be Chicago and New Orleans. The road is as much of an air-line as could be constructed. There will be no difference as regards tariff. but the Illinois Central will be in a position to fix rates that will be advantageous to Chicago and its own interests; there will be no transfer of freight o breaking of consignments. In one word, there is now established as complete and there is now established the rapid a connection between Chicago and New York
Orleans as between Chicago and New York over any of the trunk lines; the distance is

about the same, and the trade relation ween the two cities should be as intimat and mutually as profitable as they have been for so many years between New York and Chicago, and as they are now between Philadelphia and Chicago, and Baltimore and For a time the main advantages of this direct railroad under one management will freights for bringing the earlier vegetables and fruits of the South to this market mor quickly and cheaply than to any other Northern city. The reciprocity will be ap the Southern States with Chicago's meats, and flour, and clothing, and boots and shoe and dry goods, and all staples which the Southern people are accustomed to buy mainly in the North. This road traverses

Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and taps the most fertile parts of Alabama, Arkansas, and neighboring States, so that there will be nothing in the way of Southern products which Chicago may not obtain as quickly and favorably as St. Louis or Cincinnati, and no other city will have any advan tage in the competition for selling to the South. But the prospects for the future are still broader. If Chicago shall ever desire to make a strike for the cotton trade, will enjoy equal facilities for reaching into the heart of the cotton States, and the time may not be far off when the Fox and Rock River regions may hum with the sound of numerous cotton factories. In the same way Chicago will reach out for the trade of the West Indies, always sure to be one of the great phases of our foreign commerce, and pretty sure, sooner or later, to find its main entrance into the United States through the port of New Orleans. So, too, Chicago may find it advantageous after a while to give a part of its grain trade to New Orleans, as it has already shared with Montreal, Portland, Philadelphia, and Baltimor what New York once had all to itself I the commerce of this country all roads lead to Chicago as the centre and outlet of the great grain-growing district of the continent. Europe comes to us through half-a-dozen Eastern ports, China and Japan reach us via

dies will seek us through New Orleans and our direct railroad connection with that city. The Journal indorses THE TRIBUNE'S proposition of Government Savings-Depos bries, but "doubts the propriety of pressing the Post-Office Department into the service,' and suggests the nine or ten Sub-Treasurier and the National Banks. As to the latter, the "Greenbackers" insist upon abolish them, and the ten Sub-Treasuries would hardly be enough for thirty-eight States of more than 3,000 counties. We suggested the registry class of Post-Offices because they are the larger ones, and the Government has special money dealings with them now, and because they are just about numer. ous enough to accommodate the people the United States. We named the agency those Post-Offices for the reason that that plan has been found to work excellently well Great Britian for more than twenty years. and satisfactory to the people. As the Gov-erment would have to stand any loss for defalcations on the part of the masters, the depositors would no risk for their money; run

the Pacific Railroads, and now the West In-

far between. No large sum of money would remain in their hands at any time, as they would be required to make in the large offices daily, and in the small offices weekly, National Banks they could be emp excellent advantage as savings depositorie where they are located. But in many of th Southern and Western States there is not an average of one National Bank to a Cons not a National Bank in twenty counties. n New England they are as plentiful as blackberries. The places of deposit can be easily worked out after Congress has determined to adopt the system of National Savings-Banks. When that step is taken all the rest is merely a matter of detail.

THE CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA

The Constitution for the State of Georgia recently framed by the State Convention has been submitted to a vote of the people, and will be voted on in December next. The Constitution is a rather verbose document and contains a large amount of legislation. Taking the provisions as they occur, we find the following, which are in addition to or out of the line of ordinary constitutions Whipping as a punishment for crime is abolished. No public money shall be applied to the support of any church or sectarian institution. The social status of the citizens shall not be a subject of legislation. All citizens of the United States resident in Georgia are declared citizens of that State. and to be protected alike by the laws. Lot-teries are abolished. Lobbying is declared a crime. The Legislature shall make no irrevocable grants of special privileges. Every male citizen 21 years of age, a resident of the State one year, and who shall have paid taxes required of him, except the year of the election, deemed an elector; but following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold any office or appointment : Those who have been convicted of treason against the State, emezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or any crime inisonment in the Penitentiary. Memberof the Legislature to receive \$4 per day. All property of the wife at time of marriage, and all given to, inherited, and acquired by her. shall remain her separate estate free of lia bility for the husband's debts. The Legislature shall have power to regulate railroad tariffs. The Governor is to hold office two years, to be paid \$3,000 a year; may veto all bills, which can then be pass thirds votes of the Legislature. He may vet any items in an appropriation bill without vetoing the whole. The Supreme Court s to consist of three Judges, and be exclusively a Court of Appeal; the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts are to be elected by the General Assembly. The highest judicial salary is \$3,000, and the ext is \$2,000. No divorce shall be granted except on the concurrent verdicts of tw juries at different terms of the Court. There is to be raised annually by taxation \$100,000 as a sinking fund to pay off the State debt. "A thorough system of common school for the education of children in th elementary branches of an English education only" is to be maintained by taxation. The schools are to be free, but separate schools are to be provided for the white and colored races. This is the only reference made to color. In addition, a poll-tax not exceeding \$1. a special tax on shows and exhibition the tax on the sale of liquors, and all com nutations for military service, are to be ap-

The existing school system to be continued. The Legislature is authorized to The people are to vote separately to retain the present homestead exemptions, which amount to \$3,000, or in favor of or reduced to \$1,600. Among the enumerated objects for which taxes may be levied is to supply artificial limbs to those soldiers who lost limbs in the military service of the Confederate States. Public credit is not to be loaned to any corporation. Counties

plied to the support of common schools

Schools may be maintained by local taxation.

shall create no debt in aid of any corpora-LABOR AND LOW PRICES.

The laboring-classes are two constantly to secure high wages and low prices. They do not perceive that their efforts in one direction partially destroy or neutralize their ef forts in the other. They cannot have their cake and eat it. Every addition to wages other things remaining equal, is an addition to the cost of production; every increase in the cost of production raises prices; every rise in prices enhances the necessary ex penses of labor. Nor is the increase in prices merely sufficient to cover the exact sum added to wages. As the effect passer from laborer to manufacturer, from manu facturer to merchant, and from merchant to consumer, each makes a wider margin to provide for new contingencies, and each en deavors to swell the percentage of profits. The circle is completed when the labore again becomes an element in the problem no longer appearing as a conspirator in the arrangement for high prices, but as a con-sumer interested in depressing the market. Labor is the bed-rock on which all com-

mercial transactions rest. When the em-ployer concedes an advance of wages, he loes not expect to take the difference out of his own pocket. It must come out of the abor of the country, or out of capital ac cumulated by previous expenditures of labor. Hence labor is taking only its own, however much it may obtain in nominal wages. In the same way, labor pays for every general decline in prices. When the shoemaker buys his coat cheaper, the tailor makes it for ess, and when the tailor gets his coal below the cost of production he forces a reduction of wages upon the miner, the railroad-em-ploye, or the yard-hand. The action of the aborer as a "bear" in the market is uncon haborer as a "bear" in the market is uncon-scious and necessary. He seldom realizes what the effect of deserting a dear dealer for a cheaper one will be; and, if he should realize it, he would not care. It is as neces-sary that the laborer should buy in the cheap est market and sell in the dearest as it is that the merchant should do so. The principles

the merchant should do so. The principles of healthy competition cannot be partial or occasional in their operation.

The employer befriends the laborers when he attempts to keep up prices. A rising market enables him to pay higher wages; a falling market compels him to reduce wages. He must always receive for his products money sufficient to pay for his raw material, his labor, his interest, and a certain addihis labor, his interest, and a certain addi-tional sum called profit, which is the inducetional sum called profit, which is the induce-ment to his remaining in business. If the returns are not sufficient to provide for all these funds, the percentage of profits may first be reduced, and then labor will be com-pelled to bear its above of the loss. The price of raw materials frequently is not con-trolled by the local market, as in the case of

agricultural products, which with us are regulated in value solely by the foreign demand. But even in the case of raw material the fall of prices eventually comes out of the labor engaged in producing it.

These views of the interchangeable tions of labor and prices at first glance seem to lead to the conclusion that labor has nothing to gain or lose by a rise or fall of prices. nt this is not the case. The terms of problem are constantly disturbed by local circumstances. Individual gains arise from the slow adjustment of the equation between supply and demand; and it is the eagerness of individuals to overreach each other and the frequent success of many in doing so, which supply motives for the laborers on the one hand to demand higher wages, and on the other lower prices. Moreover, a period of inflation in prices, while it lasts, concedes to labor more than its corresponding ratio of increase. But labor suffers when the period is coming on and when it is passing away. Low wages invariably precede low prices, and high prices are the antecedent condition of high wages. The laborer gains, or may gain, in flush times, from the improvidence of his employers, and, in seasons of clo dealing, has the benefits of decreased cost of living. His losses are always in the period of transition from one state of affairs to the

of comfort should be greedily seized by a community which owes \$135,000,000, and it may be that New York taxpayers will feel somewhat reassured by Comptroller Kelly's statement of the finances for the fiscal year just closed. The consolation, however, is pretty much all of a negative character, and consists mainly of the assurance that things are not as bad as they might be or as they have been in the past. Thus it is necessary to cite the fact that the shrinkage in th total valuation of personal estates has been over \$100,000,000 in the last five years to make palatable the information that the shrinkage of the past year in the same estates has been only \$3,000,000; that is, it has been less than the average of the past five years. The shrinkage in the valuation of real estate during the past year has been nearly \$10,000,000. Notwithstanding this, the rate of taxation has been reduced some what. It was 2.80 in 1876, and is 2.65 this year. The New York officials generously propose to expend only \$29,178,940, instead of \$31,109,521, which was the expense account last year. We presume that, with the New York taxpayers, small favors are thankfully received.

A number of English naturalists are trying o get hold of live Colorado beetles with a view to ascertaining the powers of eating possesse by these creatures. may be successful in obtaining the supply do sired. The world will be grateful to the Er glish naturalists if they shall fix any limits whatever to the eating-powers of the beetles, which are more familiarly known to us as bugs. In vain have our own naturalists, professions and amateur, endeavored to solve the problem. Their methods, too, have been rational and exwas laid out, we have good 'reason to know, in the recent Convention of the Potato-Bug tion of the Academy of Sciences at Light-Hons Point, when every agricultural college in th country was represented, and days were con-sumed in reading papers on the prehistoric potato-bug, the evolution of the potato bug, and the potato-bug of contemporane ous history. The learned gentlemen present proposed to begin their inqufries into the habits of the potato-bug by ascertain-ing, first, what food the animal preferred; adapted to its organization; and, lastly, in a moral sense. A cordon of potato-bugs was drawn around the learned body in a field adja-cent to the Academy of Sciences, and food of whatever was presented, and never leaving off. Green leaves, fish, fiesh, and fowl were devoured with avidity. Arrangements were further dis-concerted by an attack in mass upon a small fessor, who had straved imprudently near the banqueting field. He lost large patches of epibanqueting neid. He lost large patches of epi-dermis, and would have been dangerously bitten had not a rescuing party snatched him away. This untoward incident alarmed many standing about, and a panic was with difficulty prevented. by fire was ordered. The field was saturated with oil and each bug anointed with a solution of naphtha. The injured Wisconsin father was then invited to apply the torch. The effect was magical. A sheet of flame shot up many feet in the air, and simultaneously was heard a humming sound, as if an army had joined in a mighty preon. The lames were tufted with masses of sects, all quivering with excitement, and movgentle perspiration—no more than the laws of good health would recommend—suffused each countenance, and peace prevailed wherever the fire reached. As SHADRACH, MESHACH, and ABEDNEGO walked in the flery furnace that King NEBUCHADNEZZAR set up for them, so did hese martyrs riot in the warmth about them As to the moral sense, there seemed little need of proceeding farther. The Wisconsin Professor in particular insisted that the case had been proved against defendants, and their perfect adaptability to a red-hot climate did indeed suggest their acquaintance with the Prince of Evil. But it seemed best to follow the original plan of investigation to the end, and the choice between good and evil was several times offered to the objects of inquiry without eliciting the slightest evidence of a discriminating sense. A moralist present who attempted to persuade

was overcome in a set argument by the President of the Fraternity, who modestly disclaimed any credit for his arguments, and attributed the glory of them, like another GAIL HAMILTON, the groey of the proceedings. It was felt that, if any outside parties were to join in the discussions, the session would necessarily be protracted beyond reason. The only safety seemed to be in hasty and universal flight; and this course was pursued.

This minute of the proceedings at Light-House Point, somewhat abbreviated for the occasion, is respectfully submitted to the British gentlemen who wish to ascertain the powers of eating by the Colorado beetles. It is not only their powers of eating that have excited admiration for them the understated by the colorado beetles.

powers of eating that have excited admiration for them throughout the length and breadth of this land, but their powers of biting without eating. The English Professors should not fail to examine closely this branch of the subject. By taking a beetle of average health between the fluger and thumb, and firmly approaching the other hand something less than a millimetre from the nose of the object, a most beautiful phenomenon will be observed—and felt. This experiment may be supplemented by throwing the beetle out of the window, and giving him a fair chance at the garden, providing for his loneliness, of course, by sending a feanale coadjutor after him. If he does not clean out that garden in a marvelously short period of time, he will be unworthy of the reputation which has been universally accorded short period of time, he will be unworthy of the reputation which has been universally accorded him in this country; and if he does not make all England confers his presence and his powers of eating within a year we shall invite him back to his old home in Colorado, where the climate must be more congenial. There is a vast field for the beetle also in Ireland, where the potato is the national food as well as the beetle-food.

rivalry springing up between the Irish pea and the Colorado beetles for the exclusive session of this most succulent of tubers, all means let the English Professors proc They are a curious class. No other nation rival them in curiosity. All will cheerfully sur-render to them not only the few beetles they may need for experiment, but as many as may be necessary to devastate the British Islands.

O'Coxon at the next sitting of the United States Supreme Court which not only inan immense amount of money,—some thirty millions of dollars,—but also promises, from become a cause celebre. "To begin at the begin-ning," John Youne, a Philadelphian, took up his residence in Alexandris, Vr., in 1787, where he launched out quite heavily in the bread and cracker line. His business prospered famously. and after a time he invested some of his surplus cash in 114,891 acres of patent land in various counties of Virginia, between the years 1787 and 1800, the deeds being registered in the County Court-Houses where the purchases were made. Among the se JAMES MONROE, HENRY LEE, and other historic characters. The bread and cracker baker bought the property very cheaply, paying all the way from half a cent to five cents per acre, so that his whole investment cost him only between \$3,000 and \$4,000 of the depreciated currency of that day. Eventuall fortunes overtook him. Tairty vessels loaded with his bread and crackers were destroyed by British cruisers in the war of 1812. The loss made him insane, and shortly afterward led to his death. After his decease there remained barely enough of his estate to educate his eight children. One of the eight, born in 1804, a Louisiana planter, is now his only survivor, and is only within a few years past that the children have had any idea of their claim to the estate, their careful stepmother having burned up all the old papers in the house.

The British Parliament assembled last Fe ary and adjourned in the middle of August having been in session six months. SNALLET, writing to the New York Tribune, thus colt. omizes its labors:

The Parliamentary session of 1877 came to an end on Tuesday, and epitaphs without number have already been written on it. Unlike epitaphs in general, they are anything but flattering. They in general, they are anything but flattering agree in promouncing the session the most that has been known in this generation lugubrious of all is the verdict of the men responsible for the failure—Ministers the they who compose that curious funeral delivered at the end of offer vession, who be called the Queen's needs, and now the name of the Queen's needs, and now the name of the Queen's needs the repization of the institutions of England advanced to that point, if no further, so great an artistas Lord Braconsvirus desearch of a topic for congratulation to the of an act for extending to the Sheriff (Scotland jurisduction in regard to heritable matters must be at a very low ebb judged. matters must be st a very low-ing this, and a bill relating to matters must be at a very lowebb indeed. Ending this, and a bill relating to Trial Courts of the sessions, which even Government think worthy of mention, are the Sa African Confederation bill, an act to centralize present Administration, and a third enlarging some extent the educational beachts of Oxford Cambridge Universities—an act with a clerical thin it, unhappily. To the true Tory this may enough be a cause of pride, not a reason for a ogies. In view of the great risk there was that Beaconsparint on might embroil all Europe in wit is a subject for universal congratulation that I gland, for one year, has had no history.

This condensed statement shows at a glance what the United States balance-sheet for last three fiscal years has been:

Fiscal year. Total exports. Total imports. 1875. \$305, 574, 853 \$553, 903, 717 1876. \$596, 899, 973 476, 677, 871 1877. 658, 637, 723 402, 981, 983 This represents an excess of United States exports over imports for each year as follows; Piscal year.

pie of the United States have paid off \$333.516,003 of its foreign indebtedness. We have bought back national, State, and railroad bonds to that amount. The worst of it is, they still hold a thousand millions more of the same kind of stuff, sold to them by our speculators previous carnival of spreeing on borrowed money. That was the glorious era of shoddy and flam, when

The Washington Republican digs up the following long-forgotten office-seesing letter to Acting President ANDY JOHNSON. It says:

Acting President ANDY JOHNSON. It says:

The following from CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the Sun, is a good formula, which inexperienced office-seekers would do well to cut out and pasts in their scrap-books:

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1989. — To His Excellency the President—Dean Sun: Some of my friends in the New York delegation in Congress want me to be Goliector of-New York. I shall be glad to have that office, and secondingly address myself directly to you. I have been a resident of New York (lift for nearly twenty years, till a few months since, when I came here of leaving the War Department. I know New York, its merchanta, and its politicisms; but, by reason of my connection with the War Department. I have been alsonat, so as to be free from all identification with the Dulica farticos and personal contriversies by which the Indoa party there had been much divided. I believe that there is no person of any prominence in the party whose appointment would circ greater general satisfaction than mine. Should you be disposed so far to cater ain the idea as to wish for information cancenniar my capacity to administer the office, there is no one who can the contract of the party whose appointment would circ greater general satisfaction than mine. Should you be disposed so far to cater ain the idea as to wish for information cancenniar my expective than the profound respect, your faithful servant, CRAMLES A. DANA.

According to the Post, a receipt issued by a postal savings office in Great Britain for 35 cents or upward, and payable on presentation, "amounts to an interconvertible bond." On "amounts to an interconvertible bond." On this theory a certified check on any bank amounts to an interconvertible bond. Any banking institution then that pays its notes or depositors is a sort of interconvertible bond.
The Post adds that "The system might be carried on by means of pass-books, and so avoid the risk that certificates should be circulated as noney." We suppose the pass-books of savingsbanks must also be considered as interconverti-ble bonds; in fact, everything seems to be playing shuttlecock, according to the Post's ideas of finance. We will not try to argue the point.

A Kansas correspondent wrote us the other day that only a few counties in that State were indebted, and they not largely. The State Auditor has just furnished the following exhibit of the total indebtedness of sixty-six counties of

\$12,595,758

our other counties, together with the State in-lebtedness, will make the total amount less than \$15,000,000. We consider this to be quite large enough a debt for a new State of a little more than half a million population.

The President has no idea of spending the sweltering, sickly dog-days in Washington, where them is nothing but routine work to do. He will start again on Monday upon quite an extensive journey through some of the mid-Western and Border States. He is to unvell a monument at Dayton, 0.7 to attend a reunion of his old regiment; to be at the opening of the Louisville Industrial Exposition; thence to visit Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Richmond, and other prominent Southern cities. Several of the Cabinet officers will accompany the President, among them Mr. Ker, the Postmaster-General. The people of the South have been urging the President to come and visit them and judge of the effect of his pacification policy for himself. The President has no idea of spending the

American beef is finding a formidable American beef is finding a formidable European rival in American fruit. The Pall-Nall Budget says that "The foreign demand for American fruit is now so great that Europe and Australia will take nearly all the fruit, fresh and dried (dried peaches excepted), which the United States can land in their markets in good condition." Since last October England has

and the workingmen are the chief customers in road, but the poor Rissis buy to a limite dued apples can be expo five or even at seven ingmen of Europe and fruit exported amou

that can be spared. The fruit is one that has be 1:65. In the cleven more The British Scientifi closed its annual meet. In thepublished proces In the published procee
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Don Carlos with his bittle de Plevna. They position, viz. : the ranks Mr. Dion Boncicaul Parliament from County Cover, take his scat for two
that time to play at Walls

Mr. George Fawce Brass has failed mise deserved to fail. It was n or taide of New York, and successful there but for from certain critics, friend The Democratic can Ohlo is in a pickle in co that, when acting in that c to ride in a carriage with t Purcell, fearing the effect

pelf politically.
Prince Bismarck i says, is that they get excite Even in Parliament the that they are addressing bear being contradicted. Karl Detroit, now Serdar Ebrem, was at sche just been anearthed and that his behavior was not a He knew, like the immor Letin and less Greek." but

Tre illness of the el of Walss has continued for recovery at one time was co is now, towever, believed Mr. Jennings remarks upto the fatter and grandfathe were similarly attacked will

each case life was enuanger The whole truth abo forgery has at last come wre written by a young m m med 4. W. Riley. He m of the old hook and all the with Foe's name attached come fathous, and that he his own. The New York F la: hosa upon the public, that he was specessful in c

The New York World or the late controversy co of the Chicago Library: of Chicago (there really are are taking the superflu formation of the Chi by a contributor to one of The contributor in ers of any reasonable exception as weak inv

Dr. Bhas, of Washing accounts in attendance upo a correspondent of the Cin Bliss, the Governor exclai a restless sleep Friday nigh the room to obey the order. is the inquiry on his return, is he coming?" "Yes, sir, e apses, "Has the Doctor very eagerly. very eagerly. Not yet, have the Sindness to say a sion for Mrs to appear here The came of ex-G

York, appears for the in them the transport of Yal-thus explained by the Ne Tilden was obliged to be quence of ill-health, during transport out. infor your, and consequently free. In 1875 he was made his name was t his class instead of amon melitul. This has been cuses. The name appears onferred. The medals given

Gen. Sharman, President Committee, and her aids, New Orleans, and Mrs. V Louis, have arrived in the bronze, one-third of an fuches in circumference.

e recuted likeness of the liscription: Pine IX. the following inscription Jeo Parche Sauctissimes a Evdoxiana Episcopus Co M DCCCLXXVII." Mrs. Anna Wallin

ir to a peck of trouble in aiventure with the Hon. S Nay to 1875, the at not tolk at the time was three and was spok hindsops young widow. bithing only, with knee beligs. Her form was w considerable admiration a nong whom was the bac dent. The woman lost no herself with Gov. Tilden the recipiert of numerou son of the nev. Dr. Tiffar Licut. D. W. Walli The New York Tin

bension that Mr. Barney the ciutches of the Sheriff field of noting and devote Donahe mat he cannot at the paint time hashed he he confidence will be confucted by the co. Mr. Donahue will be confucting his paper pes. De will organize acribers and sell his paper newsboys, who will refin equivalent in blood. Its equivalent in blood.
It is as he would like tribe their wages at least distre and demand an in a rounded by difficultie be a bhosted capitalist costoon to driker. In engreste that he obta tirry, where he may vals by staking or an

thich not only involves patent land in various between the years 178 Among the sellers EDMUND RANDOLPH, ENRY LEE, and other The bread and cracker m half a cent to five cents he war of 1812. The los ears past that the children their claim to the estate, ther having burned up ali

n the middle of August, on six months. SMALLEY, York Tribune, thus epit-

pession of 1877 came to an epitaphs without number en on it. Unlike epitaphs withing out flattering. They as essaion the most fruitless in this generation. Most, werder of the men who are mre-Ministers themselves, at curious funeral orating to every session, which used a speech, and now goes by a fleessage; the republicantims of England.

ement shows at a glance es balance-sheet for the

excess of United States reach year as follows:

as have paid off \$333.546,098.
adness. We have bought orst of it is, they still hold more of the same kind of our speculation. n borrowed money. That of shoddy and flam, when

tepublican digs up the fol-n office-seeking letter to I Johnson. It says:

woods:

-To flis Excellency the Presence of my friends in the New York at me to be Collector of New have that office, and accordently to you. I have been a y for nearly wently-years, till it I came here on leaving the work York, its merchants, by reason of my connection to I have been absorbed to the with the political factions with the political factions of the with the political factions of the perfect of

in Great Britain for 25 nayable on presentation, convertible bond. 11— On ed check on any bank reconvertible bond. Any en that pays its notes or of interconvertible bond.
The system might be carpass-books, and so avoid
as should be circulated as
the pass-books of savingsmaidered as interconvertirathing seems to be playing. rything seems to be playing g to the Post's ideas of try to argue the point.

ndent wrote us the other unties in that State were t largely. The State Au-d the following exhibit of a of sixty-six counties of

..\$12,595,758 at the indebtedness of the gether with the State in-the total amount lers consider this to be quite for a new State of a little on population.

o idea of spending the ordays in Washington, that routine work to do on Monday upon quite an ough some of the mid-States. He is to unveil a G.; to attend a reunion o be at the opening of the exposition; thence to visit a Knoxville, Richmond, Southern cities. Several will accompany the Press. Key, the Postmaster-of the South have been to come and visit them of his pacification policy.

nding a formidable Euroan fruit. The Pall-Mallhe foreign demand for
so great that Europe and
sarly ail the fruit, fresh
thes excepted), which the
in their markets in goodt October England has
of apples from this counted that she will take an
in per week. The Budget
iding classes of Germans

and the workingmen and miners of Australia are the chief customers for American dried fruit abroad, but the poor people of England and Russia buy to a limited extent. As long, as dried apples can be exported from New York at five or even at seven cents a pound, the workingmen of Europe and Australia will buy all that can be spared. The business of exporting fruit is one that has been chiefly built up since 1865. In the eleven months ending July 1, the fruit exported amounted in value to \$2,831,-

The British Scientific Association has just

The British Scientific Association has just closed its annual meeting this year at Plymouth. In the published proceedings we read:

Prof. CLANKE. Of Chicago, read a paper on The Origin and Addiquity of the Mounds of Arkanes, United States. These mounds form a prominent feature of the State. They are present on all soils capable of cultivation, alike on the anali parities, in the densest forest, and the tholesand prairies, in the densest forest, and the tholesand prairies, in the densest forest, and the tholesand prominent of the Arkaness and Mississippi filvers. They vary from three to five feet in altitude, and are from fifty to 140 feet in diameter. The Progression of the Arkaness and Mississippi filvers.

They vary from three to five feet in altitude, and are from fifty to 140 feet in diameter. The Progression of the Arkaness and Progression of th

An anonymous correspondent of a morning paper, advocating the proposition to compel the west side Horse-Railway Company to extend their track to the Central Park, says:

Mr. Menn.L. of The Trans, says:

Mr. Menn.L. of The Transvas, who is a stockbaser in the monupoly, takes exceptions to our
stars for our rights by reporting that eight months
act of the year there is absolutely no traffic west
of the Great Eastern track. individual can have all the stock the of THE TRIBUNE owns in the West Side ale expense of signing a receipt therefor.

PERSONAL.

Don Carlos with his suite assisted at the tile of Plevna. They were in the most exposed Mr. Dion Boucicault has been returned to

Parliament from County Clare. He will not, however, take his scat for two years, being engaged for ime to play at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's play of "Brass" has failed miserably in London, as it

served to fail. It was not successful in America tside of New York, and would not have been coessful there but for the puffing it received om certain critics, friends of the author. The Democratic candidate for Governor Ohlo is in a pickle in consequence of his foolish conduct when Mayor of Cincinnati. It appears that, when acting in that capacity, he once refused to ride in a carriage with the venerable Archbishop

Purcell, fearing the effect of such action upon him echolars in politics. His experience of them, he says, is that they get excited and cannot realize the enormity of any one venturing to differ from them.
*Even in Parliament they continually suppose that they are addressing their scholars, and canno

Karl Detroit, now Mehemet Ali Pasha Serdar Ekrem. was at school in Germany thirty-six years ago, and some of his old school reports have just been unearthed and pushshed. It appears that his behavior was not good, lacking steadiness. He knew, like the immortal Shakspeare, "little Latin and less Greek," but was well up in French, German, and mathematics.

The illness of the eldest son of the Princ of Wales has continued for several weeks, and his recovery alone time was considered doubtful. He is now, however, believed to be out of danger. Mr. Jennings remarks upon the singular fact that the father and grandfather of the young Prince were similarly attacked with typhoid fever, and in

The whole truth about the "Leonainie forgery has at last come out. The alleged poem was written by a young man of Anderson, Ind., named J. W. Riley. He manufactured the story of the old book and all the rest, in the hope that, with Foe's name attached, the poem might be-come famous, and that he could then claim it as his own. The New York Post is very severe upon the young impostor, apparently forgetting that wohn G. Whittier has recently confessed to a similar hoax upon the public, with only the difference that he was successful in concealing his identity.

The New York World has some last words

on the late controversy concerning the formation of the Chicago Library. "Some of the good folk of Chicago (there really are good folk in Chicago) are taking the superfluous trouble of correcting an ingenious but untrustworthy story concerning the formation of the Chicago Public Library, set affoat by a contributor to one of our city contemporaries. The contributor in question always signs his name to his articles, and thus deprives all sensible readers of any reasonable excuse for regarding them otherwise than as weak inventions."

Dr. Bliss, of Washington, was still at last accounts in attendance upon Senator Morton. An amusing scene in the sick chamber is described by Biss, "the Governor exclaimed, as he waked from a restless sleep Friday night, An attendant leaves the room to obey the order. "Did you call him?" the room to obey the order. "Did you call him?" Is the inquiry on his return. "Yes, sir." "And is be coming?" "Yes, sir." Half a minute more is he coming?" "Yes, sir." Half a minute more elapses. "Has the Doctor come?" he asks again very eagerly. "Not yet, sir." "Well, will you have the kindness to say to him there is no occasion for him to appear here dressed for a party!"

The name of ex-Gov. Tilden, of New York, appears for the first time this year in the triennial catalogue of Yale College. The fact is thus explained by the New Haven Register: Mr. Filiden was obliged to leave his class in consequence of ill-health, during the latter half of his Scalor year, and consequently did not take a legree. In 1875 he was made a Doctor of Laws of Yale, and his name was thereafter inserted with his class instead of among the Honoraria et alito tatibit. institui. This has been done before in simila: cases. The name appears in the catalogue issued this year for the first time because it is the first riennisl published since the honorary degree was conferred.

The medals given by the Pope to Mrs. Gen. Sherman, President of the American Jubilee Committee, and her aids, Mrs. Thomas Layton, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Wirlred Patterson, of St. Louis, have arrived in this country. They are of bronze, one-third of an inch thick, and about nine inches in circumference. On the obverse is a well-executed likeness of the Pope, surrounded by the inscription: "Pius IX., Pont. Max." On the verse, surrounded by a finely-executed wreath o acorns and oak leaves, and surmountédby a star, is the following inscription: "Die Favsto Felici Jvo Parens Sauctissimvs Ante Annos L in Basilica Evdoxiana Episcopus Consecratus Est Conlegivm Cardinalym Gratvlationes ergo III Nonas Syn A. MDCCCLXXVII."

Mrs. Anna Wallingford, who has faller into a peck of trouble in the East again, had an adventure with the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden at Cape in 1875, the story of which was not told at the time. Mrs. Wallingford was there, and was spoken of as a dashing and some young widow. She wore an attractive nanasome young widow. She wore an attractive bathing suit, with knee breeches and striped stockings. Her form was well displayed, and excited considerable admiration among the gentlemen, among whom was the bachelor candidate for President. The woman lost no opportunity to ingratiate herself with Gov. Tilden, and, it is believed, was the reclaim of the research of the research. the recipient of numerous favors at his hands, causing considerable talk. This is the same woman who is said to have married secretly Lieut. Tiffany, son of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, obst. Louis, and also Lieut. B. W. Wallingford, who was dismissed from the army for dishonorable conduct.

The New York Times learns with apprehension that Mr. Barney Donahue, at present in the clutches of the Sheriff, intends to abandon the field of roting and devote himself to the business of editing a newspaper. The Times warms Mr. Donahue that he cannot become an editor without at the same time taking on the attributes of a loathsome capitalist. This fact, we believe, has been established by the experience of every editor. Mr. Donahue will further complicate affairs by conducting his paper on strictly riotous principies. He will organize a mob to canvass for subscribers and sell his papers through bands of armed newsboys, who will receive 50 cents per copy or its equivalent in blood. He will do to his compositors as he would like to be done by, and will raise their wayes at least three times a week if they desire and definand an increase. He will still be surrounded by difficulties, however, since he must be a bloated capitalist in order to make any concessions to strikers. In this emergency, the Times engrees that he obtain a sentence in the Penitentiary, where he may amuse himself at fixed intervals by strikingior an iner case in his term of imperisonment. The New York Times learns with appre-

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Forthcoming Lawsuit in Connection with the Mt. Vernon Express Robbery.

Efforts of the Express Company to Evade the Responsibility.

Bloody Affray Between Official Preservers of the Peace in Kentucky.

The Hightower Murder Trial Results in a Disagreement of the

Escape from Prison of the Milwaukee Child-Killer of Respectable Connections.

Jury.

AN OLD STEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Fribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Circuit Court for this county, Judge T. B. Tanner, meets on Monday next. The docket is an unusually heavy one, and embraces a more various and interesting list of cases than any that we have had in a long while. Among the cases set down for trial is that of the Mount Vernon National Bank against the Adams Express Com-pany, to recover the sum of \$5,000, which, it is at this place for transmission to the Third Na-tional Bank at St. Louis, but which, it appears, never reached its destination. The bank has brought suit for \$12,000, adding \$4,000 in

the way of damages.

The story of this singular robbery is briefly as follows: On the 11th of last June the Cashier of the Mount Vernon National Bank counted out \$6,000 in United States Treasury notes, \$2,000 in National Bank currency, and, placing the whole in one package braced on each side by a piece of heavy pasteboard, so curely tied the same with strong twine, the ends and sides of the bills being, it is said, fully exposed to view. The package was there passed over to Noah Johnston, President of the bank, and Jeremiah Taylor,

exposed to view. The package was then passed over to Noah Johnston, President of the bank, and Jereniah Taylor, a Director, who placed upon it an additional wrapper, tied it with more and stronger twine, and then scaled it. Not satisfied with this, the bank officers named gave the package a second wrapper, thicker and stronger than the first, and put on more twine and scaling wax. In this apparently secure shape the package was returned to the Cashier, Mr. C. D. Hall, who at once addressed it to the Third National Bank at St. Louis. It was then passed back to Mr. Taylor, the Director above named, who took it to the depot and delivered it to Mr. John F. Saunders, the express agent, taking a receipt for the same. When the western-bound train reached Mount Vernon, about half an hour after the transaction, the express agent delivered the package to the mescanger, who, in turn, gave his receipt therefor. From this point the mystery commences. It being after banking hours when the train reached St. Louis, this package could not be delivered until the next day. It seems that it was not until afternoon the following day that the Third National Bank received it, and that it was then placed in their safe and not opened until the next day, the 13th. It was this last proceeding that disclosed the most ingenious robbery recorded in many a day. The money was found to flave disappeared, and in its stead hid been placed a lot of torown wrappingspaper, cut the size of bank-bills, interlaced all through with tissue paper, the whole being made to resemble in size and shape the original package as sent from the bank in this city. The pasteboards were, flowever, gone, and the package was tied with different twine from that used by the Mount Vernon Bank. The inside wrapper was also gone, though the outside one, with the address in the handwriting of the Cashier of the Mount Vernon Bank, had apparentiv been undisturbed, it requiring considerable scrutiny to detect any tampering with the seals. This is the most remarkable feature of t

THE RICHMOND (KY.) TRAGEDY.

STANFORD, Ky., Aug. 30.—On Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, a serious and fatal difficulty occurred at Richmond, the county seat of Madison County, Kentucky, between Edwards, the Town Marshal of that place, aided by two of his brothers, on one side, and W. G. Saunders, ex-Sheriff of Lincoln County, Kentucky, aided by his brother-in-law, Tuck Ballard, and William Kennedy, on the other, which resulted in the shooting and instant killing of Saunders and Ballard, and the slight wounding in the arm and leg of Kennedy. The origin of the the tragedy was substantially as follows: Last week, during the stock fair at Richmond, a brother of Saunders', aged about 19 years, is said to nave behaved improperly on the fair, grounds, whereupon Edwards, acting Marshal, knocked him on the head with a stick and seriously injured him. This fact being communicated to W. G. Saunders, the dead brother, who was at his home in Crab Orchard, Ky., he repaired to Richmond with his friends. Ballard and Kennedy, to investigate the matter. A difficulty between the two parties was then apprehended, but it did not at that time take place. Meantime young saunders, who had been knocked senseless at the fair-grounds, was arrested and held for trial on a charge of a breach of the peace, his trial fixed for Tuesday last, and he gave bond for his appearance. Being too unwell to appear, his brother, W. G. Saunders, and Ballard and Kennedy, again went to Richmond to have the trial, postponed. Before the day came, however, the fatal tragedy came on. The Edwards brothers were sitting in front of a hotel in. Richmond when Saunders and his party walked up to or near them, and W. G. Saunders took hold of the arm of Marshal Edwards and said: "Mr. Edwards, I wish to have a talk with you." Edwards replied: "Let uny arm loose and I will walk with you." This Saunders did not do, and a brother of Edwards stepped up then and told Saunders to let his brother's arm loose. Saunders then asked. "What have you to do about it?" The response was, "He is my brother, damn you, let him go," and immediately fired a pistol-ball throtten's Saunders' bram, killing him instantly. Ballard then ran up into the hotel door, and as he did so was shot in the back, the ball passing through his heart, and he dropped dead in the doorway. Some one also shot at Kennedy, and hit him in the arm and leg, producing only slight flesh wounds. He is walking about, and was present at the burial, the following day, of his two comrades. Kennedy, after the shots he received, ran through a house, swittly pursued by the Edwards party, and made good his escape, else he too would now be sleeping in the cemetery at Crab Orchard, kennedy, I learn, is a brother of th said to nave behaved improperly on the fair, grounds, whereupon Edwards, acting Marshal, knocked him on the head with a stick and seri-

A SPRINGFIELD SCANDAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springrield, Ill., Aug. 31.-A huge scandal discussed about town for some days, but not re-ferred to by reputable newspapers, to-day be-came public by reason of proceedings in a police court; the Hon. Virgil Hickox, President of the Springfield Savings Bank, and a venerable gentleman of weaith and State prominence, being arraigned on a charge of attempted outrage upon the person of Mrs. M. C. Davis, a tenant of his. The woman did not appear in court, alleging sickness, and the defendant agreed to a continuance, although he desired a hearing, and brought with him into court letters written by the woman showing that for the past ten days she has sought successively by flattery, pathetic appeals, and lastly by threats of exposure and violence, to extort large sums of money from him. He appears to be the wrong man to levy on. The woman recently came here with a young daughter from St. Louis, and claims to have a husband in the latter place. The case is set for Wednesday, and the defendant gives notice of a purpose to insist upon its prosecution.

HIGHTOWER'S TRIAL.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 31 .- Yesterday morn-CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 31.—Yesterday morning, in the Hightower murder case at Murphysboro, the Hons. Albright and Allen pleaded for the defense, both making lengthy and telling arguments. Mr. Albright conducted the defense in the Baker-Bulliner trial, in this county, two years ago. Assistant-State's-Attorney Barr closed the argument for the people, and for four hours completely smashed the defense and made the prosecution strong. After instructions, the jury took the case at 6 o'clock and retured. They reported at 7 o'clock this evening that they were unable to agree. Nine stood for acquittal, and three for conviction. The Judge has not dismissed them yet. Mr. Albright has asked State's Attorney Lemma on what bail he will admit the prisoner. It is likely that he will be released on a strong bond, and be acquitted at his next trial, owing to sympathy.

STILL LIVES.

Spicial Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Page, the venerable woman whom her son-in-law (Godley, the traveling man) tried to kill yesterday, is still alive, but precarious. Godley bought prussic acid in the afternoon, and the theory is hat, failing to make her take it, he threw down the cellar, crushed her face with his boot-heel, and heat her head against stones, boot-heet, and beat her neak against stones, thinking death would be attributed to an accidental fall. Mrs. Page's intention to sell the house in which they lived and move away probably incited Godley to the godless end. It is the most deliberate attempt at murder ever made here, and public feeling runs very high.

DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Eli B. Weston was discharged from custody to-day by Judge Van Brunt, who said no person accused of a crime could have been committed on an affidavit such as that made by Austin, and he did as that made by Austin, and he did not see why a witness should be worse off. The Judge was severe on Justice Duffy, who ordered Weston's detention. Weston, b fore he could leave the court-room, was arrested on a charge made by J. W. Pitney, carriage dealer, of obtaining carriages under false pretenses. In default of bail, Weston is in Ludlow Street Jail. Carrare and Husted were held by Judge Van Brunt, who dismissed their writs of habeas corpus.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY. WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 31.—This morning at 3 o'clock the Post-Office at Lake Mills was broken into by two burglars, the safe blown open, and robbed of \$400 and some postage-stamps. Bert Howe, occupying the next buildstamps. Bert Howe, occupying the next build-ing, was awakened by the explosion, and shot one of the burgiars as he was retreating from the office door. Both robbers, however, made good their escape from the town, although hopes are entertained that one or both may be captured, as the robber shot at was undoubted-ly severely wounded, blood having been traced some distance.

STRIKERS SENTENCED. STRIKERS SENTENCED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, George A. Briggs, Henry Lindenberger, and David Weand, of Northumberland County, Pa., were found gulty of contempt for interfering with the running of trains on the Central Railroad of New York Court Court of the Central Railroad of New York Court of the Central Railro dersey after the same had passed into the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Court. They were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of \$100 and undergo ninety days' imprisonment in the County Jail of Northumberland County.

STOP THIEF.
LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 31.—R. A. Gennochio, of this city. lately employed as mail agent on the Iron Mountain Road, who reported about ten days ago that his car was entered by highwaymen at Poplar Bluff and robbed of half a dozen registered letters, several dollars, and a gold watch, was arrested here to-day on complaint of a special agent of the Post-Oilice Depart-ment charged with committing the robbery. He was released on bail. Gennochio is one of the Aldermen of this city

A HUNT FOR MURDERERS. HALIFAX, Aug. 31.—Capt. Erskine, of H. M. S. Eclipse, who has been endeavoring to capture one Benoit and his brothers, murderers of Capt. Ridout and crew of six who were shipwrecked near Bonne Bay last were shipwrecked near Bonne Bay last year, has succeeded in arresting three of the brothers. Two of 'hem have been placed in jail at the Channel, and the vessel sailed again for the loyality of the murder to search for the principal criminal. Benoit's dauguter, who was instrumental in the capture, is on board the war vessel, and retained as a witness.

JEWELRY STOLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 31.—Several thieve perpetrated a successful robbery on G. H. Waldin, a jeweler here, to-day. While his attention was engaged elsewhere they removed tention was engaged elsewhere they removed sixteen gold watches and a case of diamond rings from the safe, and went out with a number of customers. The swag is worth \$2,000. The thieves are supposed to be followers of Barnum's circus, which is here to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA. indictments were found to-day,-three against L. Cass Carpenter, late Collector of Internal Revenue of this State, for forgery and on against Woodruff and Jones, Clerks of the Senate and House, and principals of the Republican Printing Company, for traudulently raising a bill for printing by which they obtained over

PROBABLY MURDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—The body of W. B. Stewart, of Memphis, Mich., who has been missing since Friday night last, was found today near the mouth of the river. He had con-siderable money when last seen, and this is missing, while a wound on the head still further indicates foul play.

CHARGED WITH MURDER. East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 31.-The Coroner's jury in the murder at Edenville returned a verdict that Wilbur came to his death at the hands of Dr. Rockwell, and the latter was admitted to ball to await an examination on the

THE SILK SMUGGLERS. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.-It is reported that Special-Agent-of-the-Treasury Brackett is in laily communication with Scott, the go-between in the silk-smuggling operations, still in Can-ada, and that surprising developments may be expected before the smuggling case comes to trial about the 15th of September.

DIAMOND ROBBERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Senator Jones' wife was robbed of \$2,000 worth of diamonds by a thief who forced her room while at dinner at the hotel at Gregory Point, Conn. No clew to the

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Judge Van Brunt has dismissed the habeas corpus writs in the case of the alleged forgers Husted and Carrare, and re-manded the prisoners.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,

Special Dispatch to The Dribme.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 31.—William Malone, who was sentenced from McLean County in May, 1874, to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for manslaughter, was pardoned by Gov. Cultom to-day. tiary for manslaughter, was pardoned by Gov. Culiom to-day. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 31.—The first bale of new cotton was received here to-day. raised

by Capt. Anderson Mills near this city. It brought at auction 25% cents per pound by 6. F. Bancum, and was shipped to H. C. Thacher & Co., Boston.

PEORIA. Ill., Aug. 31.—The Central Illinois Farm Association have engaged Col. R. G. Ingersoll to deliver an address during fair-week; subject: "What I Know About Farming, and so Forth." The address will be delivered Sent. 13.

Sept. 13.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 31.—J. C. Waldo, a prosecuting witness in the Hightower murder trial, fell dead at his home last evening while

trial, fell dead at his home last evening while walking.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

EAST SAGINAW, Aug. 31.—James W. Sherwood, of Greenville, was the successful competitor at the examination of candidates for appointment as cadet at West Point from this district, concluded this evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Home Guards. Knight Templars of Detroit Commandery, with the Light Guard and National Guard, gave the victorious [Knights a grand reception to-day on their return from Cleveland. St. John Commandery of Philadelphia accommanied the Detroit Knights home as their guests.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

EAST SAGINAW. Mich., Aug. 31.—A barn at Reed's Lake, near Flint, was struck by lightning. One horse killed, and four persons seriously injured.

SPORTING NEWS

BASE-BALL.

HARTPORD-LOUISVILLE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New York, Aug. 31 .- The tie game betwee the Hartford and Louisville clubs, postponed from Aug. 23, was played off to-day on the Union Grounds. It was the twelfth and last game of the championship and last game of the championship series between the contesting clubs, and was witnessed by 3,000 persons. From the start the Hartfords held a strong lead, and won an easy victory. Neither club fielded up to its usual standard, the errors on both sides being numerous. The Hartfords did the best batting. Devlin pitched well, but was badly supported in the field. Cravers' fielding at short-stop was the redeeming feature of the visitors' play. Foilowing is TRE SCORE.

	R	B	P		B
Burdock 2 b	0	1	1	-	-
Harbidge, c. f			2	î	
Start. 1 b		3	11		0
Carey, # B		1	3	3	1
Ferguson, 3 b		2	4	5	0
York, 1. f	ĩ	ĩ	9	5 0	õ
Cassidy, r. f	11	î	20	0	1
Allison, c	1	0	3	4	"0
Larkin, p	0	1	1	1	1
Total	6	11	27	15	5
LOUISVILLE.			-		-
Latham, 1 b	1	1	16	0	1
Hague, 3 b	1	0	1	1	0
Hall, I. f	1	1	0	0	0
Devlin, p	0	1	0	0	1
Shaffer, r. f	0	0	1	0	3
Gerhardt, 2 b	0	1	1	8	1
Craver, 8.8	0	1	1	6	0
Snyder, c	0	0	6	1	2
Crowley, c. f	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	5	27	17	8

First base on errors—Hartford, 5; Lonisville, 4.
Time—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

CHICAGOS—STARS.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Chicagos and Stars played their sixth game of the season in this city to-day. the home club winning the game on the ninth inning by brilliant batting. The Chicagos earned two runs in the sixth inning on base-hits of Eggler and Spalding, and a two-baser by Bradley. The Stars also madetwo runs in the sixth inning on an error by Barnes, a base-hit by Geer, a missed three strikes by Anson. Base-hits by Farrell and McCormick, and a three-baser by Monsell in the ninth inning, assisted by a wild pitch by McVey, gave the Stars three runs and the game. The Chicagos made nine base-hits and the Stars eight. The same clubs play again to-morrow.

A GAME BETWEEN BUCKETE CLUBS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—A game of base-ball between the Champions of Springfield and Buckeyes this afternoon resulted in favor of the Champions by a score of 4 to 2, the Champions making three runs off Callahan in the first inning. McCormick then took the position of pitcher, and only one run was secured by the visitors during the balance of the game. Capt. Bamie was relieved to-day at his own request. Some trouble between him and Pabor, which the Directors appeared to decline noticing, is supposed to be the cause.

PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J.
PATERSON, N. J.
PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Indianapolis
Club defeated the Chelseas, of Brooklyon, 13

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 31.—The Milwaukees got away with the Mutuals to-day 13 to 1.

Base hits—Milwaukees, 12; Mutuals, 4. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—Base ball: Buck-eyes, 2; Champion Cities, of Springfield, 4. PROVIDENCE.
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 31.—Base-ball: Rhode islands, 7; Cincinnatis, 2.

THE TURF. THE HARTFORD RACES. HARTFORD, Aug. 31.-The races at Charter Oak Park closed to-day. Two-minute-twenty-six-second class, \$2,500. divided: Enigma ... 4 3
Bigfellow ... dis.

Time-2:24: 2:24%: 2:23.

The free-for-all race, purse \$3.000. divided: reat Eastern 3 4 2 4

Trans-2:21; 2:19: 2:194; 2:22

Lucille, Golddust, Slow-Go, and Joe Fullerton

LBCIIIe, Golddust, Slow-Go, and Joe Fullerton were drawn.

The running race was won by Waco. Time—
1:47; 1:49: 1:55%.

RACES AT MACOMB. II.L.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MACOMB. III., Aug. 31.—The 2:40 race came off this afternoon for a purse of \$400, as follows:

The 2:50 trot, for a purse of \$400, was won by Don in three straight heats. Time, 2:35%, 2:35, 2:36.
2:36\forall_. · Hero second, Charley Hall third, Carisande fourth. Our fair closes to-morrow. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Montana, from Liverpool, and Donan, from BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.-Arrived, steamship Brownschweig, from Bremen. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived, steamer Aus-

tralia from London.

London, Aug. 31.—Off the Lizard to-day, steamer Denmark, from New York.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Ships Palmyra, from Cardiff, England; Paetolus, from New York.

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

Indianapolis, Aug. 31.—The troubles be tween the management of the Grand Hotel and the Hyers Sisters' Combination culminated to-day in the arrest of the Receiver and one of the the arrest of the Receiver and one of the proprietors under the Civil Rights act. A preliminary examination will be had to-morrow. The colored members were wholly excluded from the dining-room, while Mr. Pend the Agent, a white man, was admitted, and served as other guests. The sympathy of the people is almost wholly with the company.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. St. Paul., Minn., Aug. 31.—All members of the Army of the Tennessee can obtain half rates for themselves and families to St. Paul from for themselves and families to St. Paul from Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Springfield, St. Louis, Louisville, and Indianapolis, via Chicago. East of Chicago tickets will be sold Sept. 2 and 3; at Chicago on the 3d, 4th, and 5th,—good until Sept. 20. Excursionists will come from Chicago by the Chicago & Northwestern, and return by the Mitwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

MACOUPIN COUNTY FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—The twentyricultural Society commences is fall meeting near this city on the 4th of September, continu-ing four days. The premiums offered are the largest of any county fair in the State. The Hon. Wade Hampton, Governor of South Caro-lina, and the Hon. Daniel Voorbees, of Indiana, have been invited to deliver orations Thursday.

A TONEY AFFAIR Such May Be Properly Called the Cele-brated Mathushek Piano.

For in Purity and Strength and Volume

It Has No Rival. Experience of an Intelligent Oritic, Who First Condemned and Then Purchased.

The Famous Bussian Concert-Troupe-Trial at Davenport.

A Hathushek and Steinway Side by Side-The For mer Pronounced the Better.

Porseveral years it has been coming, and, now that it has arrived, the revolution in the business of manufacturing pianos promises to be a radical one. Dealers have been looking with sad eyes upon the encroachments of the new instrument. Upon its first appearance they paid but little attention to a None knew better than they the fate of new ventures in the musical world. None understood better than they the strong chances against the success of a piano with but an unknown name and inherent merit to recommend it, and they knew that the launching of a fresh endeavor in the mechanism of a piano upon the uncertain sea of popular favor was an undertaking in which many were called and but few chosen. It is doubtful if, in all the branches of artistic manufacture, there is anything

was an undertaking in which many were called and but few chosen. It is doubtful if, in all the branches of artistic manufacture, there is anything so hazardous to capital as embarking in the enterprise of forcing a new musical instrument upon society, and the dealers who had watched the sudden rise and equally sudden fall of hundreds of efforts grew complacent as they contemplated each frosh accession to the already swoilen ranks, and waited patiently for the death which almost inevitably followed CLOSE UPON THE BIRTH.

And when the Mathushek plano came forward, modestly presenting its claims, it made but little stir. There were some peculiarities about it that attracted a little attention, but, the very improvements upon which its indorsers most relied were condemned as experiments, and the self-satisfied manufacturers of standard instruments waved the new-comer away with many a Podsnappian flush, and put it behind them as a thing unworthy a moment's thought. But musicians—interested only as they saw improvement in the methods of manufacture—looked upon the Mathushek with carious eyes, and the more thoughful nimong them thought they saw in the peculiarity of arrangement the possibilities of a plan which, when perfected, would materially change the whole system, and they unanimously demanded a fair trial. It was apparent that by crossing the strings, instead of running them all parallel, great relief of tension was afforded the plate, and it was manifest that in the ass of the linear rather than the direct bridge the inventor had touched the keynote of piano-making. The only question that arose war, Will it hold its tone and volume?

In the construction of a piano for the market, it is not difficult to secure the tone and volume suffi-

and touched the action of a piano for the market, it is not difficult to secure the tone and volume?

In the construction of a piano for the market, it is not difficult to secure the tone and volume sufficient to stand the superficial test ordinarily applied by the purchaser, but the question of "stay" is one that can only be determined by hard use and time. By its opponents it was claimed that the Mathusbek lacked this essential element of "stay." They were forced to accept THE JUDGMENT OF CRITICS, and admit that it presented every evidence of strength, and at the same time a purity of tone to which but few of its competitors had attained, but they could safely say that it would not last, and there could be no answer, for time enough had not elapsed since its debut to show of what things it was capable. But there was one thing that looked fair, and that was the facility afforded by the manufacturers and agents of the instrument for a full inspection and their disposition to evoke criticism.

Among those who were called upon to examine

ufacturers and agents of the instrument for a full inspection and their disposition to evoke criticism.

Among those who were called upon to examine the piano was Mr. Charles H. Davie, now of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and a prominent and infuential citizen of Cancago. At that time Mr. Davie was largely interested in organs, and was well known among musicians for his excellence in musical mechanics. Mr. Davie does not give a very flattering account of his early experience with the piano.

"I was invited," he says, "with Mr. Creswold, the organist, and others, to visit the warerooms of the Company here in Chicago, and carefully inspect the new departure and give my opinion of it. I think that was along in '65. '06, or '67. It don't distinctly remember the date, but I do generate the was not remember the date, but I do generate the was not such an instrument as I would care to have been in use for some little time, and I found it 'tin-panny,' so to speak. There was an absence of volume and a want of tone, and I felt that it was not round and rich. as I like a piano to be, and I expressed fears at the time that unless great improvement were made in the manufacture it would never rise to the standard its owners wanted to claim for it."

From this time on Mr. Davie lost sight of the piano, and utterly forgot its existence. He had tested it, was dissatisfied with it, and naturally dismissed it from his mind. It was in 1871 that his attention was again called to it. He was then in Davenport, Ia., and was asked by its agent there. Mr. Wilkins, to step around and look at the instrument, which he, the agent, not knowing of Mr. Davie's foruer experience, assured him was the finest yet put upon the market.

"You know I don't want you to purchase," said the agent, "but I want your candid opinion expressed to me privately. I think it the best piano I ever saw, and I want your views."

If there were any prejudice at all in the mind of Mr. Davie, it was as again as the instrument. As he remembered it, it amounted to but l

a piano of

EXQUISITE FURITY
of tone and rare volume. I plaved it with pleasure and could scarcely believe it to be of the same manufacture as that which I had once condemned. There were improvements that raised it almost to perfection, and i was pleased to see such an instrument upon the market."

"But does this tone last?" asked Mr. Davie of the agent.

the agent.
The latter shrugged his shoulders.
'You know Dr. Plummer of Rock Island?" he

"You know Dr. Plummer of Rock Island?" he inquired.
"I do: know him well," said Mr. Davie.
"Then ask him whether it will last. He has had one for four years."

Readers of The Tribune will remember the famous Russian concert trouge that passed through the country in 1871. Their fame spread broadcast through the country, and all over the civilized world they were known as one of the finest bands of musicians that ever crossed the ocean.

At the time Mr. Davie speaks of, the troupe was in Davenport, and while he wasergaged in conversation with the agent, a number of the Russians entered the warerooms and one of them sat down to one of the pianos.
"The first touch he gave," continued Mr. Davie, "they all started and uttered an exclamation of delight. As he played they conversed together and every one of them complimented the sweetness and volume of the instrument. They were surprised as well as deligated, and as I watched them I was satisfied that it was a revelation to them in piano construction.

"We have ordered a Steinway for our concert

watened them in piano construction.

"We have ordered a Steinway for our concert to-night, said one, and I am sorry, for I prefer this by far.

"I will send one up to the hall any way, said the agent, and you can use it or not as you see fit." The piano was sent and I went to the concert "The piano was sent and I went to the concert that night, as much to bear the trial between the two pianos as to bear the musicians. It was a pretty large-sized hall, and I have seen 3, 500 peogethere. The two pianos were on the stage, and the performers used first one and then the other with

the performers used first one and then the other with

Charming impartiality.

I don't think that there was a doubt on the mind of a human being in that bail as to which was the better instrument. In my judgment the Mathushek completely outshone the Steinway, and from what I heard I am satisfied that all the rest believed it too. I could scarcely realize that it was the piano I had looked at back in the 'too and I made up my mind that it was the best piano then manufactured provised it would hold its tone.

"I straightway determined to inquire into that branch, and the next day I went over to Rock Island and saw Dr. Plummer. I had known nim for some time, and knew one of his daugnters to be an excellent mascian. As the agent told me, the Doctor had a Mathushek, and it had been in constant use for four years. I tried it, and found its tone and volume had been wonderfully preserved. It was a little out of tune, and the Doctor explained that it had not oeen funed for several months. His two daughters had been plaving ducts on it, and a friend of the young ladies who had been visiting them had done her share, so that there were two of the three girls pretty generally busy at the keys. Yet, in spite of this experience, I found the piano in wonderful tone and tune, and I am forced to admit that I was

AT LENGTH SATISFIED

with its 'staying qualities.' There was nothing left to demand for it, and," concluded Mr. Davie.
"I went and bought one. That was in the fall of 1871, and I have got it yet. I nave naed it in my family for nearly six years, and I would not now exchange it for snything but a new Mathushek. It volume and tone are nearly as good as when I purchased the piano, and the only fault in it to-day is that the case is a little marred and acracked by moving. I will place my Mathushek beside it and warjant that mine has the better and purer tone of the two. I have had some experience in musical instruments during my life, and have always taken a great interest in them, but while I prefer the organ always CHARMING IMPARTIALITY.

that mine has the better and purer to the or transition in have had some experience in musical instruments during my life, and have always taken a great interest in them, but while I prefer the organ always to a piano, I will indorse the Mathushek as arainst any piano ever manufactured."

Ar Mr. Davie suggests, he has had a wide experience in musucal instruments. His opinion commands respect among the most cautious and ex-

perienced of critics, and his estimate of the Mathushek piano is shared by all judges. He strikes the keynote in the endurance of the piano. It is admitted by all that, when new, the volume, and the tone, and the strength of the instrument are upparalleled; and that they will lest and the piano preserve the very elements for which its superiority is claimed, is testified to by a hundred incidents similar to those related by Mr. Davie, and of which more information can be secured of Peiton & Pomercy, sole agents, 152 State street.

THE DEAD PROPHET.

Brigham Young to Be Consigned to His Last Resting-Place Sunday—The Future Government of the Church in the Hands of the Twelve Apostles.

Salt Lake, Aug. 31.—The body of Brigham Young will lie in state from 9 a. m. to-morrow until 11 s. m. on Sunday, when the funeral will take place. The body has been embalmed, and will be buried in the vault of his private cemetery, near his late residence. Special trains will come here on all the railroads. An immense concourse of people is expected.

The government of the Mormon Church has passed into the hands of the Twelve Apostles, ten of whom will be present at the funeral. Two of them (Joseph F. Smith and Orson Pratty are in England. It is not likely there will be another President of the Church appointed for some time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—The Mint investigation closed this evening by an argument for the detense by counsel. No further evidence was offered on either side. Yesterday leading bankers, bullion-dealers, and merchants having large business transactions with the Mint, were before the dealers, and merchants having large business transactions with the Mint, were before the Commission privately, and all testified to the effect that the operations of the Mint have been conducted with efficiency and fidelity so far as their relations extended, several depositors stating they receive better returns for their bullion than when assayed in London. Monday the examination of the affairs of the Custom-House will commence.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 31.—The steamer L. P. Sheldon, with 300 excursionists, left here last evening for Fond du Lac. Some time after a bright light was seen on the lake, and the report spread that the Sheldon was on fire. It proved unfounded, however, is the Sheldon arrived safely at Fond du Lac last evening.

THAT INSIDIOUS FOE TO HEALTH, an atmosphere impregnated with the seeds of malaria, is rendered harmless by the timely use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters: and if a resort to this beaugn protective agent has unwisely been deferred until the fever fits have developed, it will have the effect of checking them and preventing their re-turn. This statement is corroborated by thousands who have tried this medicine for fever and ague who have tried this medicine for fever and ague and biltons remittent fever, besides affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, peculiarly rife in malarious localities. Throughout the West, in feed in every part of the American Continent where malaria prevails, it is the accepted specific. Nor is the area of its usefulness circumscribed by the limits of the United States, since it is widely used in South America. Mexico, Australia, and elsewhere.

Ague in the Breast. - After the birth of my babe Ague in the Breast.—After the birth of my babe I suffered severely with ague in my breast. I die everything possible, and tried all remedies suggest ed by my physician and friends, without benefit As a last resource I tried Glies Liniment I odide o Ammonia, which gave me instant relief, and recommend it to all similarly situated. Lilley Frazev, Eastchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Fo sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts the world; also collars, elegant styles, bequality, \$1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madiso street.

Kala Koma for the Hair, containing no poisonous minerals, produces new hair on bald heads and rectores faded hair to its original color. Van Schack, Strevenson & Co., 92 and 94 Lake street, Wholesale Agents. For catarrh and hay fever use Jeffers' un-equaled "French Catarrh Cure." Trial and sam-ples free to all. Office 70 State street. Pericy Jeffers.

VEGETINE. THE "LOST ART" RECOVERED.

second century. His theory was that roots and herbs. properly compounded, are Nature's remedy. His cures were so marvelous that he was accused of magic. His mighty skill and success silenged his enemies, and his opinions held sway in the medical world for centuries, until the art of compounding the control of the the contro until the art of compounding vegetable remedies was gradually lost in the thickening gloom of the middle But the clouds are breaking in our day, and the almost magical virtues of Vegetine, joyfully attested by thou-sands, stamp it as a true Galenical compound, and as a blood-purifier and health-restorer probably has had no

A Hopeless Sufferer Cured by

VEGETINE.

H. R. Stevens, Faq.: Noank, Conn., Nov. 11, 1874.

Dear Sir: Thinking that a statement of my case may meet the eye of some one sufering from Scrofuls. I beg you to publish the following, which I enerthally furnish of my own free will.

I have been afficted with Sepofulous Humor from my birth, and g times very badiy. When about six years way deemed advisable to have the hair shaved, but they were obliged to cut it off with emoroidery exisors, as my head was so sore that I could not have it shaved. After we had succeeded in healing the sores on the outside they broke, but on the inside, causing me great pain. There have been times when the surface of my hands was all raw from the effect of this humor, and no pen can describe the great sufering I have endured. About three years ago small kernels made their appearance on the cords of my neck, several of which grew into quite larve tumors, and nothing which we could use would remove them. My whole system was so full of scrodious humor thas it seemed ready to has a terrible weak and feeble condition. The tumors on my neck had grown to such a size as to disfigure me badiy. When in this hopeless condition I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetine, and I do not think I overestimate the quantity from each tumor when I say that a good-aized teacupful of corruption ran out, after which they commenced to heat up and disappear, and now my neck is as smooth and free from bunches as any lady.

I belleve the Vegetine has entirely cleaned every taint of scrofula from my system, and I desire to have this statement published, so that other sufferers may find relief, as they surely will do, if they ter the Vegetine of the production of the pr

VEGETINE.

Unsolicited Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: My daughter has been out of health for about two years. About a year ago she had a tumor come on her side, which was very painful.

I saw Vegetine advertised in the Farmer, and sent to Bangor and got two bottles. She is now taking the secundor is going away as fast as it came. Every one in this vecinity kur was what Vegetine has done for my daughter, and I take every opportunity to recommend a to those who are not aware of its great value.

Very respectfully,

MRS. SUSAN C. RANDALL.

Every One Speaks Favorably. EAST MARSHPIELD, Mass., Aug. 31, 1870, Mr. Stevens:

| Dear Sir: | Inve been troubled with Camber from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sere at times third took, but with no effect with taken, many proparations, but with no effect with i tried your vegetine. After taking a mouth to the contil i tried your vegetine. After taking a mount that always accompanies Canker has at the story the time i had taken the third bottle with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintances, and every one speaks favorably of its good effect.

Yours truly, P. S. SHARMAN.

VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

PATENT FLOUR. That Wife of Mine

BARGAINS Extraordinary!

BLACK GOODS DEP'T

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

We open our new importations of this season with the following and other equally decided bargains in Black Cashmeres.

cases 40-inch Black French Cashmeres at 86 CTS, YD.; would be extra cheap at \$1.00.

cases 40-inch Elegant Black Prench Cashmeres at 91 CTS, YD.; cannot be equaled at \$1.75.

cases 40-inch super extra Black French. Cashmeres at \$1.02 YD.; 25 cts un-der market price.

The above three lots are specially worthy the attention of purchasers, as the goods are unusually even, well made, and heavy; have full deep durable shade of Black; are of superior finish; and are offered on so small a fraction of profit as to make them decided harrants.

2 cases Black Cashmeres double width, at 50 cts yard; very cheap goods. All other widths of Black Cashmere, in

medium and heavy weights, and of every quality. We have a lot of Black Impress Cloth of last season's importation that we will

sell at a sacrifice. Black Mohairs, Brilliantines and Alpacas of superior lustre and finish, much lower than last season's prices.

Elegant new lines of Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Baratheas, Crepes, Queen's Cloths, and other approved Mourning Fabrics.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

That Wife of Mine

HICKSON'S, 113 E. Madison-st NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OVER 10,000 PEOPLE Have Paid Fifty Cents to Find Out

WHAT TOMMY DID. And JOHN HABBERTON in the Christian

Union says:
"If there is any other way in which so cents will purchase as much sustained and healthful amusement as is offered by this little book, we should be glad to know it." 15th 1,000 NOW SELLING.

THE NEW NOVEL

"Is a story that no one will set aside without com-pleting," says the soston Traveler. "The plot is original without being impossible, the style is free, the diction unexceptionable, and the typography and binding elegant. We predict for it many editions."—Bath Commercial.
"It overflows with fun of the most genuine description, and whilst reading it one is forced to smile continually if not to laugh outright.

Little Vera, the Russian girl, is a remarkably fine character, and is one of the principal charms of this charming book."—Imitadelahia Mirror.

TANGLED is finely printed on an extra quality of paper, and is handsomely bound. Price, \$1.00. Price. \$1.00.

[37 Sold by all Booksellers, or will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago. FRUIT JARS. . That Wife of Mine Buys Mason's Fruit Jars, quarts, per dosen, \$1.20. at HICKSON'S, 113 E. Madison-st

BEFRIGERATORS. AGAIN!

Dispatch just received from Boston says:
"Beef in TIFFANY Cars Nos. 24 and 25 arrived in PRIME ORDER—five days on the road." These Cars went via International Line and have been out in the hottest weather of

Office, 74 Washington-st. CHICAGO, Aug. 31. FLOUR. That Wife of Mine Buys Best St. Louis Winter Wheat Flour, per brl, \$7.50, at

CHARLES F. PIERCE, Manager.

HICKSON'S, 113 E. Madison-st. ADVERTISING. **ADVERTISERS**

<u> Kellogg's Lists</u>

The cheapest unabridged editions ever published American and English authors, \$1 to \$1 books of complete. Single numbers 10cts; double numbers \$0.1. Was She His Wise? By Mrs. Mary steed Crowell. I. Yieeing from Love. By Harriet Irving.

3. Did He Love Her? By Barting T. Campbell.

4. A Strange Woman. By Bett Winwood.

4. A Strange Woman. By Ect Winwood.

5. Addia, the Russian Spy. By Capt. Fred Whit-Buys Best Minnesota Patent Flour, per bri, \$9.00, at HICKSON'S, 113 E. Madison-St.

12-13. Lost for Love. By Miss M. E. Braddon. (Two numbers in one) By Victor Hugo. (Two numbers in one) By Victor

WHEAT.

Review of the Prospective Supply and Demand Throughout the World.

The Probable Necessities of "The Great Consumer," England.

What the United States Will Have to Sell, and Who Will Be the Buyers.

British and Continental Supplies from Other Parts of the World.

Ten Western States of America Hold All the Surplus Wheat of the

The Farmers of the Northwest Will This Year Covera the Breadstuffs Markets of All Countries.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—It being conceded beyond any doubt that we have a large crop of wheat in the United States this year, the most important questions are, What are the crops in other countries, and what will be the aggregate demand throughout the world? It is, however, well understood by those conversant with the world's supply of and demand for breadstuffs that the demand for wheat is governed almost entirely by the wants of Great Britain. The population of the United Kingdom was set down in 1874 in round numbers at 32,000,000, and the official estimates of British authorities is that the average annual consumption of wheat in the Kingdom is 5% bushels of wheat (including wheat-flour reduced to bushels at the ratio of 5 bushels to the barrel of flour) per capita of the whole population, thus requiring say 170,163,000 bashels. The average acreage of wheat planted a the United Kingdom for the last four years has been say 3,600,000 acres, and the seed for the next planting at the rate of say one and three-quarter bushels to the acre, would require 6,300,000 more, thus making the average aggregate necessities of the Kingdom say 176,463,000 bushels annually. But the United Kingdom is also the source of supply for a great number of small foreign ports which have not sufficient direct traffic with wheat producing countries to furnish their supplies in that way. Dornoush gave the total exports of wheat and corn from the United Kingdom in the five and a half months from Sept. 1, 1876, to Feb. 17, 1877, at 1,177,385 bushels, and though

MORE THAN DOUBLE THE EXPORT during the same period of the two preceding years, we cannot place the average annual amount of such export from the United Kingdom below 2,000,000 bushels per annum, thus giving an aggregate of say 178,463,000 bushels as the lowest annual average requirements of the United Kingdom for consumption and seed. This esti-mate of British necessities is indeed so considerably below the estimates made by British authorities themselves that we should feel inclined to place it at least 4 or 5 per cent higher. Thus, the Miller (London, Aug. 6) estimates that the requirements of the Kingdom will be 2,000,000 quarters per month for 1877-78, at which rate for the year the aggregate necessi-ties would be 132,000,000 busheis. While 173,000, 100 to 180,000,000 bushels may be accepted as approximating to the average consumption for food and seed, the proportion of this which would be required from other countries must, of course, be determined by the amount of BRITISH WHEAT CROPS.

In order to give a comprehensive view of what

In order to give a comprehensive view of what has been the progress of wheat-culture in the United Kingdom, we give the following official figures of the acreage of wheat sown in the several divisions of the United Kingdom for

ACREAGE OF WHEAT SOWN.								
Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland	Ireland.	United Kingdom.				
1866	3, 300, 000	100,000	300,000	3,661,351				
1867	3, 200, 000	100,000	300,000	3,640,051				
1868	3, 500, 000	100,000	300,000	3,915,018				
1869	3, 500, 000	100,000	300,000	3,981,789				
1870	3, 400, 000	100.000	300,000	3, 773, 663				
1871	3, 400, 000	100,00	300,000	3, 831, 054				
1872	3, 500, 000	100,000	200,000	3, 839, 532				
1673	3, 400, 000	100,000	200,000	8, 670, 259				
1874		4.2		3,600,000				
1875				2111111111				

An average yield of wheat in Great Britain is considered to be about twenty-eight bushels per acre, and this from 3,500,000 bushels. But without reference to the acreinge or the yield per acre, 100,000,000 bushels has for several years past been considered an average total crop of wheat in the United Kingdom, thus leaving the average annual necessities for foreign wheat at somewhere from 80,600,000 bushels. This estimate is sustained by the following official figures of the IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND PLOUR INTO THE UNITED RINGDOM during the years when the acreage of wheat sown in the Kingdom was much greater than it has been for the last three years, viz:

Wheat, bu ... 65, 637, 312 78, 151, 000 73, 438, 248
Flour, 5 bu
to the brl... 6, 747, 616 14, 257, 640 13, 333, 440
78, 416, 635 100, 108, 814
7, 651, 480 8, 120, 801 8, 139, 266

Total for ye'r 86, 068, 015 109, 209, 615 102, 683, 594 Total for ye'r 86, 068, 015 109, 209, 615 102, 683, 594

In the above table, which was published three years ago by the Hon. Alexander Delmar, former Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the estimate of one-eleventh added to the previous eleven months' actual imports not the United Kingdom may have made the totals for each year appear a little too large, but if there was any such error it could not have been above 5 per cent; but be that as it may, he table is given for what it is worth, and certainly shows that in those three years the total importations of wheat and wheat flour into the United Kingdom ranged from say 85,000,000 to 105,000,000 bushels, and will serve at least to sustain the estimate previously made upon a different basis that the necessities of the United Kingdom require the importation of an assessed of nearly 90,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum.

The foregoing figures, it will be remembered.

Kingdom require the importation of an awrace of nearly 90,00,000 bushels of wheat per annum.

The foregoing figures, it will be remembered, only refer to the general averages for a series of years. In the endeavor to approximate what may be:

BAITHSH NECESSITIES FOR THE YEAR 1877-78 we can have the said of but few positive figures, because the total crop depends more on the yield per acre than on the difference in acreage. It is, however, ar important fact that the acreage of the wheat sown in the Kingdom for the present crop was much smaller than the average of a few years ago; the table of acreage of wheat sown in the kingdom for the present crop was much smaller than the average of a few years ago; the table of acreage of wheat given in another place above shows indeed an almost constant decrease of a gage since 1898. The acreage of wheat sown last year-was indeed somewhat larger than in the previous year, but even with this increase, and without the exact figures at hand, we understand it to have been less than in the four or five years newious to 1873. The Miler (London, Aug. 6) also estimates that it would require a full average yield of twenty-eight to twenty-nine bushels per acre to give Great Britain its average total crop of whest. As to the probabilities of this result we quote from the Miler of the above date as follows:

This year is marked by unasual variance in the aspect of different parts of the country, making it difficult to strike a belance between good and band districts. The result of the year's harvest, however, must on the whole be considered disappointing. The crop will be larger than it was last year, but it on the probabilities of this result of the year's harvest, however, must on the whole be considered disappointing. The crop will be larger than it was last year, but it can be a believe to the probabilities of this result of the year's harvest, however, must on the whole be considered disappointing. The crop will be larger than it was last year, but it can be a second that the prob

in many quarters, and, if it were to be change at all, should be increased.

Great Britain is, however,

Northeonly Great Consumer.

Nearly all the countries of Northeastern Europe are importers of wheat. South America and the West indies also draw a large amount from the United States. The countries of Northern Europe take nearly 60 per cent of Russia's exportable surplus, and about one-quarter of the exportable surplus of the United States. The field of this consumption is, however, so wide that it would be impossible to arrive at its aggregate necessities, and we can only approximate them by showing what proportion of the exportable surplus of the United States goes to other markets than Great Britain. For this purpose we reprint from the quarterly report of the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Sept. 30, 1876, page 104, the following statement of the exports of wheat and wheat-flour from the United States to all foreign countries for the year ending June 30, 1876:

Quebec, Ontario, etc. British Columbia.... British West Indies... Total

Quebec, Ontario, etc... British Columbia. British West Indi ritish Guiana

furnished by Russia has diminished from 23 to 11 per cent.

"Great Britain has usually imported," says the New York Produce Exchange Weekly, "about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat annually from Russia, while the other countries of Europe have taken rather more than 25,000,000 bushels from the same source. The total annual exports of wheat from Russia have for ten years averaged about 48,000,000 bushels." During the last six months, however, the Russo-Turkish war has almost cut off this source of supply to Great Britain and the Continent. The Black Sea is blockaded, and the railroads that might be expected to transport the gran to the Baltic are largely in military use. The Russian harvest will necessarily be interfered with by the withdrawal of men to the army. The home consumption of wheat in Russia, though ordinarily very small, will undoubtedly be increased by the war. Roumania usually exports about 15,000,000 bushels annually. A large part of this goes to Southern Europe, and the deficiency in this supply in consequence of the war will proposably require to be supplied from the United States.

The shiements of wheat from British India to

The shipments of wheat from British India to Great Britain and the Continent in 1876 amounted to 200,000 tons, or say 7,323,333 bushels. In 1877 the total shipments may amount to 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels.

9.00,000 or 10,000,000 bushels.

Australia will, it is thought, have less surplus wheat to export from the new crop to be harvested in December than she had in 1875-6.

Of France, the London Miller, Aug. 6, says:
"France should in an ordinary year be able to spare us something of her clock, but in the present situation, when stocks are exceedingly low, and when the political horizon is very clouded, it may be doubted whether she will do so."
Having thus gianced at Great Britain's necessities for foreign wheat, and briefly also at her other sources of supply, let us now turn to the exportable surplus of the United States:

THE WHEAT CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES have been as follows:

Fear.

Bushels.

1870.
287, 746, 000
1871.
230, 722, 000

This is the latest estimate on the croping harvested, showing 17,000,000 busicles more than the largest crop ever before harvested in this country.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour in the fiscal years ending June 30 each year were as follows:

But now we come to

THE MAIN POINT
in all this inquiry, viz.: "Will the deficiency
in the supplies from other foreign countries to
Great Britain be equal to the increased supply in the United States!"

Great Britain has for several years past drawn
an average of say 40,000,000 bushels of wheat
from other countries than America, and a little
over one-half of this has come from "Russia.
The following is about the relative percentage
of Great Brittin's total imports of wheat and
wheat flour jurnished by various foreign countries
during the last four years:

Per cent.

United States and Canada... Russia British India...

of wheat than usual, and the question is, Will the other sources of supply be deficient to an extent to make room for it?

If the Russo-Turkish war continues six mouths, as it probably will, it can scarcely be expected that Great British would get more than half her usual quota from that country, and the deficiency from that quarter would be at least 10,000,000 bushels on the whole year. From France and Germany Great British can expect but little, if any, wheat this year, and at the most moderate estimate ther supply from those countries this year is likely to be 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels less than the usual average. The increase in her prospective supplies from India and Egypt will be about offset by the decrease from Roumania, Turkey, and Australia. It seems, therefore, as the net result of these calculations, that from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels is about all the excess of wheat over prospective demands which it can be presumed would be offered in the markets of the world in case the crops of the Western States turn out according to the sanguine expectations of the past few weeks. It must be borne in mind, however, that all this estimated excess is only prospective. At the same time the stocks of wheat in hand in all the great centres of the world are so small that if the 15,000,000 bushels, or even more, could be distributed so as to place the stocks in hand at their usual average there would not be a bushel of wheat in excess of the world are so small that if the 15,000,000 bushels, or even more, could be distributed so as to place the stocks in hand at their usual average there would not be a bushel of wheat in excess of the world are so small that if the 15,000,000 bushels, or even more, could be distributed so as to place the would not be a bushel of wheat in excess of the world are so small that if the 15,000,000 bushels, or even more, could be distributed so as to place the would not be a bushel of wheat in excess of the world will decline below the mean that is a larger excess of supply ove

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SEPTEMBER. There sounds a rustling in the standing corn; There hangs a bright-cheeked apple on the bough; And later lingers now the tardy morn, And even-shadows gather sooner now.

One crimson branch flames 'mid the maple-wood One red leaf hides amid the woodbine's green; And clean-raked fields lie bare, where lately stood The tawny grain amid the Summer-scene. No more the fire-bird glows amid the grove

The thrush, full-fed, flits tuneless by the way; bin, of all the birds that piped their love, Whistles alone his plaintive roundelay. The basy blackbirds drill their noisy troop,

The basy blackorns arm - where slight decline Yet, loth to leave, the Southers slight decline The sun-ripe grapes in purple clusters droop Amid the vineyards, or on cottage-vine. While the still lake in tranquil beauty sleeps, And mirrors back broad skies and narrow shore; For, like a good man's heart, its crystal deeps

Only the wild fowl, winging o'er its breast, Ripple the water tinged with sunset dyes; Or one light zephyr, stealing from the We

Kisses the dimpling wave before it dies. Blue gentians show 'mid meadow-grasses sere, And, from the stubble, shrill the crickets sing: secal o'er the falling year A requisscal o'er the falling year All sounds seem sadly chorusing.

Peaceful the thoughts these quiet hours invite, When e'en the restless wind forgets to stir: Happy this month, since all the ripe delight f Summer, softly tempered, follows her; Save that the skies, half-hid with golden haze, Bring dreamy thoughts of dear ones who are not; Save that the soft air sighs of other days

And other loves, still dear and unforgot; Save that the heart, amid the silence, hears Voices of yearning hope and mem'ry speak,
Until the mist of inadvertent tears
Clouds o'er the musing eye, and stains the cheek.
Madison, Wis. Charles Noble Gregory.

EASY JEWISH DIVORCES.

The recent arrest of Casar Bloch, an Alsatian Jew, for bignmy, has called attention to the as-sumption of judicial functions by Polish and gregations, and even by private persons of the Jewish faith. Bloch, according to the evidence produced against him, went to a person by the name of S. Levy, and obtained a divorce from his wife for \$5, and immediately afterwards was married by a Rabbi to another woman. Cases of this nature, according to information obtained from Rabbis and Presidents of synagogues, are not of infrequent occurrence, as the orthodox Jews regard the laws of Moses and of the Talmud as superior to State laws, whenever they may differ upon any point. Although the Jewish synagogues in this country are not united and acknowledge no common head, yet so great is the veneration of the ignorant Polish and Russian Jews for their Rabbis and learned men that they prefer to submit their litigations to them before the tribunals of the Gentiles. In Russia and Turkey the Government does not interfere in the mutual relations of the Jews, but allows them to settle their own affairs as regards marriage, divorce, etc., among themselves.

The extent to which this reliance upon the law of the Talmud has been carried in this country has excited the attention of the leaders of the reformed Jews, and of certain orthodox Jews who have either been born or have long resided in this country. married by a Rabbi to another woman. Cases of

the reformed Jews, and of certain orthodox Jews who have either been born or have long resided in this country. Especially is this casy means of obtaining divorces distasteful to many Jewish women who have grown up in New York. Although the Rabbis state that, when they grant a divorce, it is by the mutual consent of the man and wife, still in the certificate of divorce the release of the husband by the wife is nowhere mentioned. Most of the Polish and Russian Jewesses are utterly illiterate, and the awe with which they regard their learned men is generally sufficient to prevent them from secking a remedy by other means. While many of the orthodox Jews show some aversion to this casy

which they regard their learned men is generally sufficient to prevent them from secking a remedy by other means. While many of the orthodox Jews show some aversion to this easy system of divorce, nearly all maintain the supremacy of the Talmud. Said one: "If a married man falls in love with another woman, is it not better that he should divorce his wife and marry her, since he can have only one wife?" An English Jew stated yesterday that the English Courts were strict in suppressing this practice, and, when an English Jew wished to obtain a divorce, he went to Holland. The President of a German synagogue said that the German Jews did not follow this practice, but whenever the Mosaic and State laws were at variance, the Jews were obliged to give the preference to the former.

Hyam Sakolski, President of the Synagogue Beth Hamedrash, said to a Tribune reporter that the Jews generally regarded the Mosaic law as supreme, and that (referring to a passage in Deuteronomy) permits a man whose wife has become distasteful to him to put her away. But he has to obtain her consent first, and then they go to a Rabbi, who gives the wife a certificate of divorce from her husband, and with it a sum of money which ner husband, and with it a sum of money which ner husband had bound himself on his wedding-day to give her at her divorce, or which was to become hers after his death. The former Rabbi of this synagogue, the Rev. Mr. Sakolski said that he had lived twenty-eight years in this country, and had doubts as to the propriety of the practice. When persons came to him to be divorced, he endeavored to reconcile them, and, if he failed, he refused to divorce them, and, if he failed, he refused to divorce them, and, if he failed, he refused to divorce them, and, if he failed, he refused to divorce them, and, if he failed, he refused to divorce them, and, if he failed, he refused to divorce them, and told them to seek a separation elsewhere.

orea to reconce them, and told them to seek a separation elsewhere.

The Rev. A. Ash, Rabbi of the Synagogue Beth Hamedrash Hagadd, said that the Taimudical writers had written about 160 volumes upon the subject of marriage and divorce. He himself has divorced persons, but only upon mutual consent, and upon the conditions that they should go to the courts and there obtain a legal divorce. "I will show you a certificate of divorce," the Rabbi added, and he brought down a Hebrew document which he translated as follows: "I, Israel —, of the Citr of New York, which is near the sea, and situated on the bank of the Hudson River, do, of my own free will, and without any pressure having been brought to bear upon me, hereby divorce you from me and expel you from my house, and give you full Bherty to marry any other man whom you may choose." Then follow the husband's signature and those of two witnesses. The reporter asked, "Does the wife give her husband a similar document releasing him?"

"No, she does not; it is unnecessary," replied the Babble.

PRUSSIAN TURKISH GENERALS.
The Pester Lloyd gives the following particulars concerning "the three Prussians" who have lately come to the front rank in the Turkish service, and about whom there has been so much discussion in Austro-Hungarian circles; "Strecker, whom Mehemet All Pasha has ap-

petent officer, who served formerly in the Prussian army, and entered the Turkish service as Military Instructor, having been recommended Military Instructor, having been recommended for the office by his own superiors. Blum also served in the Prussian army, leaving it with the rank of Captain, when he took service with the Porte as Military Instructor. In the year 1870, although then a Pasha, he applied to the Prussian War Office for leave to re-enter the army, even with his former rank of Captain. But this request was refused; and it was intimated to him that it was not for the interest of Germany that officers who had taken service in the Turkish army should quit it. Blum Pasha is not on specially friendly terms with Mehemet All Pasha, and this may have been as an additional reason for his oppointment to the post of Commandant of Varna. He ought to be well qualified for this charge, having been for several years Inspector-General of Ordnance in the fortresses. Mehemet Ali Pasha is not on a footing of great intimacy with his fellow-countrymen. Some suspect that the former ship-boy, who had to endure so many indignities in his old vocation, feels that Prussian officers will searcely look upon him as socially their equal, whatever his present military rank may be. Hence he seems studiously to avoid as much as possible all intercourse with them. Strecker and Blum have remained Christians, and they, it is said, charge their renegade chief with having risen to his present position by means which they do not consider creditable. They say that Mehemet Pasha affects a Mussulman fanaticism which he does not feel, and that he has thus acquired a right to assert an authority and claim a respect within his own family to which otherwise he could not pretend. For his wife belougs to an Osmanli family of high rank, and such ladies confer an honor on a man of inferior station whom they may marry. It is, in any case, a fact that Mehemet All Pasha and conference and the pasha and such ladies confer an honor on a man of inferior station whom they may marry. It is, in any case, a fact that Mehemet All Pasha conference and the conference of the Stame. for the office by his own superiors. Blum also

rank, and such ladies confer an honor on a man of inferior station whom they may marry. It is, in any case, a fact that Mehemet Alf Pasha is now received within the clique of the Stamboul Effendis, and treated by them as one of themselves. There can be but little doubt that he owes his promotion to the rank of Mushir (Field-Marshai) rather more to the miluence of this clique than to the accident of his Prussian birth." Eli Perkins sympathizes with the Bulgarians This is the worst blow they have received.

If the disturbances continue in Luzerne th railroad company will Luz-ernings .- Philadel-

What is the difference between charity and a tailor? The first covers a multitude of sins; the latter a multitude of sinners. A conscience void of offense is a good thing.

but a farm void of a fence is quite another mat-ter.—Cincinnati Saturday Night. Twenty-five thousand watermelons arrived in Boston on Monday. Comment is not so necessary as a little tincture of rhubarb.—Lowel

"Madame," said an impertinent boarder to his landlady, "your butter is too aristocratic for my democratic taste. It is one of the cases in which sweetness is preferable to rank." The Comte X— has dismissed his valet, being unable to pay him. In the discharge he stated that the bearer was an excellent servant, but such an inexorable creditor that he had to

part with him. A Frenchman engaged in studying the English language declares that, inasmuch as a number of cows are called cattle, why a number of cats are not called cowtle is a thing that he

Now does the wilv bank-director find a deficit of \$18,000, and exclaim: "This comes of sup-porting men in idleness: ordered that there be a reduction of 10 per cent on the salary of the night-watchman."—Puck.

The United States army is being rapidly put upon a war footing. Two more soldiers have reported for duty at St. Louis, and a man in the hospital with a sore leg will be ready for business in less than a fortnight.—Bridgeport Standard.

"Why don't you speak distinctly?" cried a passenger to a brakeman who announced the names of stations in an utterly unintelligible manner. "I can't understand a word you say." "What's that to me?" responded the brakeman. "You don't expect to have a fine, clear tenor at \$30 a month, do you?"

The fellowing incident happened in one of the public schools of this city: Teacher—"Define the word 'exeavate." Scholar—"It means to hollow out." Teacher—"Construct a sentence in which the word is properly used." Scholar—"The baby excayates when it gets hurt."—
Philadelphia Bulletin.

If we correctly understand the platform of If we correctly understand the platform of the Greenback party of lowa, it promises an era of high wages, lots of employment; high prices for wheat for the farmer, cheap flour for the mechanic; high prices for eatle for the stockraiser, cheap beef for the workingman; lots of money, low interest, and good times for everybody but contractors, manufacturers, railroads, and bankers, who are to be very poor, and have no money to pay their hands.—Hawkeye.

CHANT OF VENICE."

THE TRIAL-SCENE IN THE "MER-Temple Bar.

It has been contended that Shakspeare was a lawyer's clerk. If so, Heaven defend me from such a lawyer as taught him! The Doge, having all Venice to choose from for an Assessor (if he wanted one), affronts his own city and its Bar by sending to Padua for the "learned Bellario," who, being sick, sends in his stead a young Doctor from Rome, -in fact, Portia, disguised. Now, I do hope there was no consultation between these two. I would rather suptation between these two. I would rather suppose, for Bellario's credit as a lawyer, that Portia forged that letter, and evolved those miscrable quibbles which she pleaded afterward out of inward consciousness. She is accepted as Assessor, and immediately "sits upon" the Court,—not in the technical sense as becoming a member herself, but in the slang meaning of these two words. She snubs and suppresses it, instanter! The Doge is extinguished. She states the law, and how. There is no contest as to the making of the bond, or its forfetture; but this extraordinary principle is stated! A man who is entitled to cut a pound of living flesh may not shed a drop of olood, because there is no mention of blood in the bond. The greater includes the less, says a maxim of law older than Venice. Permission to take a thing involves a grant of the necessary ways and means to take it. Both parties had agreed that the flesh was to be cut. It could not be cut without shedding blood. Therefore they had agreed (by presumption) to shed blood if the cutting took place. But you may say there is to be no presumption; Shylock stuck to the letter of his bond. Good! then Shylock might have turned the tables and said: "The bond contains nothing about bleeding. You (Antonio) have got to yield me a pound of flesh without any blood. If you choose to bleed, so much the worse for you." What would Mme. Assessor have held in reply to this! But she does not stop here. She says: "If thou takest more or less than a just pound the does not stop here. She says: "If thou takest more or less than a just pound if you owe me five shillings, can any power on earth prevent me from accepting iour and sixpence? Why, pose, for Bellario's credit as a lawver, that may take less than his due. If you owe me five shillings, can any power on earth prevent me from accepting jour and sixpence? Why, before Porlia comes in, they beg and pray Shylock to forego the whole of his penalty!—thus admitting that he was not without discretion as to the extent to which he would press his remedy. "Take the sun twice told," urges Portia, "and bid me tear the bond." If he would give up the whole of the penalty, he could certainly give up a part. He could have taken half an ounce of flesh if he pleased, but would have no right to cut and come again. His remedy would have been exhausted. He was entitled to cut as much as he pleased less than a pound. He was entitled to all the blood, bone, sinew, fibre, and what not, which that flesh contained fibre, and what not, which that flesh containe as component and necessary parts thereof; and they jewed him out of it. This is all bad law BRIDGING THE BOSPHORUS.

Capt. James B. Eads, the well-known engineer, in conjunction with Mrs. A. O. Lambert, has completed plans for a bridge across the Bosphorus, connecting Pera, European Constanti-nople, with the Asiatic shore. The bridge, more, with the Asiatic shore, The bridge, which, with the exception of the masonry and flooring, will be constructed of iron, will be 100 fect wide, 6,000 feet long, and will consist of fifteen spans, of which the central one will cover 750 feet, the longest span in the world. The height of the roadway above the surface of the water will be 120 feet. The chief difficulty in the erection of the bridge will be encountered in the construction of the great eentral arch. The current at this point is very strong, and it will be necessary in building the piers to sink two great caissons in water more than 100 feet deep. The piers of the arch will be fifty feet thick, and will be constructed of granite blocks locked together with iron braces. By a new invention of the engineer, the weight of heavy objects, such as froops or steam-cars, passing over the arches, will be equally distributed among all the supports, so that the danger arising from the concentration of weight upon any one point will be averted. A careful survey of the bed of the Bosphorus shows that it consists of three feet of alluvial mud over about fifteer, feet of sandy strata. Beneath them is a foundation of solid rock. It is estimated that the

A CAUX CELEBRE. Adelina was handsome, and sung in a way that enchanted the folks; She was talented, thoughless, and young, And she married the Marquis de Caux.

For her money alone did he care— His conduct her feelings oft shocks; Adelina was driven to despair By the acts of the Marquis de Cauz.

He paid her attentions quite marked,

He brought up the matter in court, And the way that it ended you know; Dissolution was granted as sought, At the suit of the Marquis de Caux.

EXPLANATION. Of such of my readers as lack
Apprehension of recondite jokes,
And must have things in plain white and blace
I would ask, "How do you pronounce "Can"
—Boston Traveller.

AT A FAIR. Gold Hill (Nev.) News Joe Blakely, formerly known in Gold Hill as "Imperial Joe," went on a visit to the East. One night, after a lucky "sitting," so the story runs, Joe and his "para" dropped in to see a country village, and the people, unlike most church folks, had some conscience in the matter of charging. Joe and his friend were both strangers, and walked around awhile to take in the situation. Joe finally concluded that it was the cheapest fair he had ever struck, and proposed to his companion that they buy out the whole shebang. The proposition was accepted. They started at each side of the door and went around until they met in the middle, buying and paying for everything on the tables. Then the fun commenced. Prizes were announced for the pretitest girl in the room and for the ugliest girl; girls with little feet and girls with big feet received premiums. The strangers were the centre of attraction; they were the observed of all observers. After turning the heads of all the girls and maxing all the boys desperately jealous, they gave the remainder of the goods back to the church, and left as mysteriously as they came, simply saying in explanation that they were mining speculators from Nevada. church-fair that was in progress. It was in a

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Friday will be the last day of service and for filing trial notices for the September term of the Circuit Court.

Judges Drummond, Gary, Jameson, Rogers, Villiams, and Farwell will be in court to-day. Monday will be the first day of the Septen term of the Superior Court, and Wednesday will be default day.

Judge Gary will begin the call of calendar

No. 1, and Judge Jameson the call of calendar

There was rather a small showing of divorceseekers yesterday. In the Superior Court, one only, Emmageue Emple, felt constrained to ask for a dispensation to absolve her from her marital for a dispensation to absolve her from her marital vows. Her trouble is that Loring C. Emple, her husband, is not only an habitual drunkard but a man of "constant, extraordinary, and insufferable jealousy." He will not even allow her to go into society at all for feer some gentleman will pay her attentions. He does not seem to think it, is at all necessary that he should be held to the same strict line of conduct as that he demands from her, for in the fall of 1873 he went to Rochester and there made love to one "Annie" as an unmarried man. As she was, according to her custom, going through his pockets, on one occasion, she found a letter from this briefly-named female which revealed the whole state of affairs. Having previously condoned divers breaches of the Seventh Commandment on his part before, she did not feel that her duty required she should overlook this still more flagrant instance of unfaithfulness, and accordingly she packed up her clothes and left him. And now she bees that the Court will ratify her act in deserting him.

And in the Circuit Court Marie Forst, while not desiring to take such a ratical step as asking for a divorce, yet feels that it will be impossible vows. Her trouble is that Loring C. Emple, her

And in the Circuit Court Marie Forst, while not destring to take such a raifcal step as asking for a divorce, yet feels that it will be impossible to live longer with her husband, Philip Forst, on account of his cruelty and stingingss. In February lasts being a widow with three children, she committed the error of taking a second busband, and she has regretted it ever since. From that time to the present he has only given her \$14 for her support, though he has money invested which he could use. Lately, also, he has taken some of the furniture, her

has money invested when he conducted. Lately, also, he has taken some of the furniture, her two cows, and other articles, away from the house, and left her destitute. And she now asks that he may be compelled to support her in suitable style, and may be restrained from troubling her in the future.

Henry C. Hutchins, of Boston, filed a bill yesterday against Gardiner S. and Lucy E. Chapin, Elsie Crockett, and O. B. Thompson to forcelose a morigage for \$5,000 on the S. % of Lot 4, Block 27, in the Assessor's Division of the N. W. fractional % of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

The Union Wire-Mattress Company filed a bill against William F. Moody to restrain him from infringing a patent for an improvement in machines for making wire-nettings, granted Dec. 12, 1871, to F. C. C. Weber.

Charles D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of Josephine Tarlor.

Josephine Taylor.
The creditors of George M. Huntoon failed yesterday to agree on an Assignce, and the mat-ter was certified to Judge Biodgett for his de-

ter was certified to Judge Blodgett for his decision.

A final dividend of 5 per cent was declared in
the estate of Jerome W. Goodspeed.

Assignees will be elected at 10 a. m. to-day
for Edward R. Stege and for George H. Drew,
and at 11 a. m. for Charles A. Lewis and Louis
E. Thorne.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Adolph Spaiding began a sult yesterday to recover \$3,000 from S. D. Childs.

George and Newton N. Lawrence sued George
Danner for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George and Newton N. Lawrence sued George Danner for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Edward and John Martin began a suit for \$1,500 against Clara and Isaac Fisher.

E. F. Beck brought suit for \$3,000 against Benjamin Lane.

Jacoband Henry Beidler sued Samuel Glickauf for \$1,000.

Hugh Harrity commenced an action in trespas against Samuel and Simon G. Myers and Henry Wilkinson, claiming \$10,000 damages.

JUDOMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Charles vs. C. E. Meyer and Adailne Mever, \$880.82.

Abraham Sternheim vs. William H. Bischoff and William and Sophia Brucek, \$550.—5. G. Jennings vs. John G. Westerfield, \$210.61.

An Incident of the Battle of Bennington Among the incidents of the battle not hith-erto found in print is the loss of Stark's horse

erto found in print is the loss of Stark's horse while he was engaged in a reconnoissance on foot during the action. Prof. Butler records it, having found the advertisement in an old file of the Hartford Courant, of date Oct. 7, 1777. It is as follows:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stole from me the subscriber. from Walloomscock, is the time of action, the 16th of Augustiast, a brown mare, 5 years old, had a star in her forehead. Also, a doe-skin seated saddle, blue housing trim'd with white, and a curbed bridle. It is earnestly requested of all committees of safety and others in authority, to exert themselves to goover said thief and mare, so that he may be brought to justice, and the mare brought to me; and the perearnestly requested of all committees of safety and others in authority, to exert themselves to secover said thief and mare, so that he may be brought to justice, and the mare brought to me; and the person whoever he be, shall receive the above reward for both, and for the mare alone one-half of that sum. How scandalous, how disgrateful and ignominious must it appear to all friendly and generous souls to have such ily artful, designing villains eater into the field in the time of action in order to pittage, pitter, and plunder from their brethren when engaged in battle.

Bennington, 11th September, 1777.

The Fatal Draught of Three Bashi-Bazonks.

The Fatal Draught of Three Bashi-Bazonks.

London Examiner.

The value of photography in times of war was strikingly exemplified during the siege of Paris, by the introduction of the photographic post; but the present war has demonstrated a curious extension of its powers as a means of offense. During the bombardment of Rustchuk, a band of Bashi-Bazouks took advantage of the absence of a German photographer, named Bauer, to break into his studio. The owner had, however, already placed his valuables in security, so that his visitors found nothing but a number of old plates. The result of their visit may, therefore, be said to have been literally negative.

At last, in some propingnous cupboard, they spied what they took to be a bottle full of raki. Pouncing upon their booty, and fighting between themselves for its possession, three of them shared its contents between them. The "raki," however, turned out to be nothing but a solution of cyanide of potash; and when the owner returned to his studio, there, amidst the havoe, he beheld three Bashi-Bazouks lying dead on the ground with the fatal pottle between them.

HYDE PARK.

Report of the Committee on the Pumping-Works.

It Is Determined to Petitian and Then 10) searto Fight. To

Some thirty or forty citizens of Hyde Park met in the club-room of the Sherman House vesterday noon to receive the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to ex-amine into the matter of a pumping-works and drainage system in Hyde Park. The Hon. John Wentworth presided, and called upon John For-sytne, Chairman of the Committee, for a report.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTED

that they had made a personal examination of
the area to be drained, of the improvements on
such area, and all other matters pertaining to such area, and all other matters pertaining to their instructions. They are unanimous in their opinion that no necessity exists for the construction and prosecution of any such drainage system as contemplated by the ordinance passed by the Trustees of Hyde Park Feb. 27, 1877. The reasons given by the Committee are that the estimated cost of the present works is only a very small proportion of the money to be expended; that to be any benefit to the public a system of dykes, ditches, drains, and sowers must be constructed throughout the whole area, a reservoir at the pumping work, and a tunnel under the river leading to the reservoir. An annual appropriation from the general fund will be required to meet the constantly increasing expenses of carrying on the work and keeping it in repair. Further, the Committee declare that there is no authority of law under the charter by which the Board of Trustees is empowered to apply the public moneys of the village for advancing private interests. The ordinance provides no plan for carrying out the purposes contemplated, and makes no provision adequate to the end desired.

MR. FORSYTHE, IN EXPLANATION OF THE BE-PORT, said that he had examined the ordinance, and

MR. FORSTHER, IN EXPLANATION OF THE REsaid that he had examined the ordinance, and
found that no indication as to the location of
the pumping-works was given therein, and that
it was impossible for the Assessors to determine what property would be benefited
by the proposed improvement. He
counseled the citizens generally to unite
together in resisting this proposal, which
was simply an entering wedge to a system of
assessments which would evidently result in
the wholesale confiscation of their property.
Mr. M. N. Lord read at great length from a
mass of manuscript and half a dozen newspapets. He presented an awful array of statistics
in relation to the proposed improvement, and
advised the circulation of a petition to have the
ordinance repealed. In his opinion, based on
the estimates as furnished, the total cost of the
woak would be \$2,114,832. They might just as
well make it \$5,000,000 while they were about it.
The report presented by Mr. Forsythe was
then unanimously adopted.

The report presented by Mr. Forsythe was then unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR

said that be owned 80 acres of land in the d'strict; useless, except for agricultural purposes. The child was not yet born who would see the land cut up into town lots. Tet he had been taxed \$10 per acre on this property. In the adjoining property, situate in another town, the taxes were much lighter, and how could he, John Wentworth, compete with farmers in the Town of Lyons who paid only \$1 an acre taxes? For the proposed improvement, no carthly use to him, an additional tax of \$4.50 per acre was imposed, and this amounted practically to confiscation. Legally Hyde Park could only contract an indebtedness of 5 per cent on the valuation, now under \$6,000,000. It was possible that the State Board of Equalization might increase the valuation to \$10,000,000. If so the statutory limit of indebtedness could be \$500,000. To-day the bonded indebtedness is \$629,000, and nobody knows what the floating debt is. The speaker hoped that a respectful petition would be presented to the Board of Trustees, asking them to defer the proposed improvements for one year, in order to allow of an appeal to the people. If this was ignored, all that was left would be an application for a mandamus. It must either be a respectful petition or a respectful fight.

Mr. John Forsythe offered the following: respectful fight, Mr. John Forsythe offered the following:

Mr. John Forsythe onered the tonewing.

Resolved, That a committee of three oe appointed by the Chair to employ counsel to contest the assessment for drainage purposes in Hyde Park, made under an ordinance passed Feb. 27, 1877; and that each individual having property assessed, and wishing to contest such assessment, furnish said Committee with a list of their property, and with funds to the extent of at least 5 percent of their assessments. erty, and with funds to the extent of a temp percent of their assessments.

Resolved. That property-holders in Hyde Park, whose property is not assessed for drainage, be requested to contribute to the fund for contesting said assessment, as the expenses after the works are completed must be paid from the general fund of the village. Mr. Brooks held that it would be better for

EACH MAN TO FIGHT FOR HIS OWN HAND. he Board should be first petitioned to wit

The Board should be first petitioned to withdraw the whole proceedings. He was an old tax-fighter himself, and had found individual effort the best.

The Chair thought that by consolidation the effort. Property-owners in Hyde Park could neither lease, sell, nor mortgage. They lived along, hoping Providence would interfere, but the only way out of the trouble was to cut down the number of officials and their salaries, and to make them stop stealing.

Mr. George W. Waite said that in addition to the \$621,000 mentioned, there was over \$630,000 of back taxes, State, county, and town, due.

The resolutions were then adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Lord, a committee was appointed to calculate a petition for presentation to the Board of Trustees. The same gentleman moved that a committee of those be appointed to inquire what improvements had been made in the village at public expense, but actually for the benefit of private parties. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stone had lived in Hyde Park sixteen years, and always paid his taxes. This year he paid but \$3,000. It seemed to him tast the north end of the town derived no benefit from the improvements. He paid more taxes than any office-holder in the town, and yet he could get no astisfaction from the officers. Nobody in Hyde Park wanted this sewer, except four of the Trustees and the contractor who was to build it. The act empowering the coastruction of the sewer had been shoved through in defiance of the wishes of the citizens. John R. Bensley, President of the Board of Trustees, paid no caxes.

The Chair named as a committee to circulate the petition Messrs. H. Brooks, C. H. Harme, George A. Emory, L. W. Stone, James M. Hill, S. D. Foss, J. L. Storn, and Charles E. Rees. Messrs, Forsythe, Lord, and J. H. Rees were appointed to take steps to employ counsel, provided the petition failed of effect. The committee to investigate abuses will be nominated hereafter. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

The Grand-Duke Nichoias.

The Grand-Duke Nichoias.

Correspondence Boston Journal.
Last evening I was for the first time presented personally to the Grand-Duke Nicholas, although I have been admitted to his breadquarters for more than fifteen days. I found the staff in the yard of a small cottage, almost the only habitable place in the village. An infantry band was playing selections from the operas; a few Montenegrins stood at the gate; Gen. Radetzky, commanding the Bighth Corps,—a fine old gentleman, with venerable beard.—was reposing in a corner after the fatigues of the day. In one corner a sheep was roasting on a spit, and elegant young officers were cooking buts of kniney and liver on long sticks which speedily became charred and useless. Some a times the sticks fell in the fire, thus rendering the officers' labors vanities and vexations of stabits. Gen. School of the control of the control of the sticks fell in the fire, thus rendering the officers' labors vanities and vexations of stabits. speedily became charred and useless. Some times the sicks fell in the fire, thus rendering the officers' labors vanities and vexations of spirit. Gen. Skobeloff, one of the most valiant and interesting' officers in the army, was the gentleman who suggested the cooking of the sheep, and who slaughtered and dressed the animal himself. The Grand Duke and all the members of the staff were condemned to remain without tents or baggage until after midnight on account of the great difficulty that the wagons had found in crossing the overcrowded bridge near Simnitza. They were making the bost of it, and nowhere was a complaint heard. I was standing near the roasting sheep, watching the preparations which, as you may well imagine, were not devoid of interest to a man who has not tasted meat for five days, when I suddenly found myself confronted by a tall man, freessed in a plain uniform, and distinguishable from the others surrounding him merely by a decoration suspended from his neck. A single glance conymed me that the Grand Duke Nicholas stood before me, this keen face and cagle eyes, his imperious bearing, and at the same time his unafficated manner showed me that he was the Commanderin-Chief. The gentleman on whom I had relied for presentation was absent at the moment, and i stood a triffe confused. But the Grand Duke said pleasantly. "What paper do you represent!" I informed him, and he appeared pleased to meet an American. He offered his hand in the Iriendliest manner, and made no secret of his plans for the next day. I was struck during my stay at the headquarters with the entire absence of any formal cliquette other than that demanded by the strict rules of camp, and found a fresh support of my theory that Russians resemble Americans in great numbers of traits.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Week INDOBSING

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years. The Chicago Yacht (New Yors, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dean Sir: Having formal years used your medicines, doubtingly as fraction of the second of

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELI

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

Cures the Worst Pains in from Onets

The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the ithEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, laurm, Crippled, Norvous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. nmation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs.
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilbiains, and Frost Bites. Inflammation of the Bli

The application of the READT RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments oure "Cramps, Sparse, Soor Stomsch, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Paris.

Travelers abould always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandty or Bitters as a silmulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents, remedial agent in this world that will cur gue and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scar cliow and other Fevers, Galded by 15 A DW

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secural to all

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, sorseld are the changes the body undergoes under the induction of this truly wonderful madicine. Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the Saraparlilian Resolvent commun-cates through the Blood. Swent, Urine, and other dusts and julces of the system, the vigor of life, for it prepares the wastes of the body with new and sound material: Scrofile. Syphillis. Consumption, Glanduar Disease. Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumora, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system. Sore Eves, Strum-prous Discharges from the Lais, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases. Erginious, Fever Sores, Scale Head, King Worm, Sais Rheum, Erwispelas, Aeme, Bisek pout, Worm in the Fless, Tumora, Cancers in the Double Communication of the Communication, and a few days use will prove to any persass using it for d a few days' use will prove to any person ther of these forms of disease its potent p

reasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotislous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Orinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Disease, Dronsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Orine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, doudy, mixel with substances like the white of an erg, or threads like white of all the original o

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dr. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there was no nelp for it." I tried everything that was revenienche, but nothing helped me. I saw your keolevin and taought I would try it. but had no faith ha it, because I had sunfered for twelve years. I (look six bottless of the lessoivent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottless of your Ready Roller; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, sunartor, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst time, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin, I write this o you for the Jouenti of the ready publish it of you choose. HANNAII P. KNAPP. PRICE. - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rabway—Rind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Ecculating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief arout one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College promounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two bundred and ten pounds, but they are not all some yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of his object, in and of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of plast 1got the medicines from G. Greavill. Please send me your book. "False and True."

MRS, C. KRAPF. MRS. C. KEAPF.

Dn. Radway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My heaith is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are chitrely sold medicines. Three of the tumors are chitrely sold medicine fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, heaith as the sold of the fourth is nearly so. Brought decreasing very fiss. I have had a said and may weight decreasing very fiss. I have had a said that a many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful at many calls this summer to inquire from Ohlo, one from Ohlo, one from Chio, one from this place. Yours with respect, we are well acquasinted with Mr.S. C. kit.AP. We are well acquasinted with Mr.S. Krapf. She is measured in a summer of selling many foottles of the Resolvent by the form of the selling the selling many foottles of the Resolvent by the and tumors. We have head of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-187

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, eleganity coated with sweet gun, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Eadway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach. Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indication, Dyspeals, Billiousness, Blignos Faffer, Indiammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all deringements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure: Par ly egetable, containing no mercury, miscrell, or deletarious drugs.

Disorders are the following symptomis resulting from Constipation, laware Piles, Follows of the Blood in the bead. Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Hearthern, Disguts of Food, Fullness of weight of the stemach, Sour Eruptions, Sinkings and flusterings in the pile of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Earried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Cheking and Sufforating sensation when in a lying rosture, Duncas of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Duil pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Fain in the Side. Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Plushes of Heat burnian in the field.

READ FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO. No. 22 warrenest. No. 22 warrenest. No. 22 warrenest you.

Changeable Currents Causing Tr

MARINE

other Regatt

A Propeller Bonded for load of Scho

Naritime Matter Other F ANOTHER SCHOOL The rapid-running and c

the Chicago River are per and dangerous to the shipp inchaps of Thursday, causes running up stream, or another, occurred yesters o beek and came near proving sences. This time the currence of the lake, a freak not sugniar stream, and was run of a short five miles should be should be should be miles and the Menominee Compa. Nich Pier, and at the most a ministender, and about to the strain up as so great that they particularly across the river, and after a ministender and lost her headlander and was finally secure age, was done. For a time the straining about the scene (and was made with the scene (and was made of the same finally secured as was done. For a time the straining about the scene (and was made of the same finally secured as west changes for chandler d. Welling sent, in tow of, the tight of the same finally secured the same final sent the current with the secure and other bridges to severe and other bridges to severe finally sent the same took of the current with the secure of the current with the same server. In the forenoon, get the first place. These currents are become firm, and are ditributed to vachangeafte wines and squall met, there, the canal deepen lock and came near pro

Testerday's Free Press

The revenue entire Fesser food of Eates street. The hull of the R. N. Hee by the Detroit Dey-Dock Com. The schr Hollvia has bee Feach, and arrived at this por in the of the Hallensine. She repetrs. reports.
This shaft, walking-beam, a bedd removed from the R. N. pocted that abe will be entirely week.
The Canadin yacht Oriols port a short time ago on her a passed down yesterday after.
Partier. Mindso for some time pass Chark's dry-dock to prepare, a fall imber trade.

C. W. Norton reports the wheat, Detroit to Kingston, at wheat, Pigeou Bay to Kings private terms.

The Government supply-shi port yesterday after a careo of bigsi required for the full on or whistle stations situated is is reported that these states been in as good a condition a Daff in is to remain the port about Date in as good a condition of the period of the answer to a call made Beeck hway, follow, Rummare, Harrin, to the tog-owners all owners or between twenty-five owners or between twenty-five sounied and were present a tug-office yesterday. The mea a said of tawing rates for the beard in the period of the perio

rachts will sail over the on the 18th ult., and under to the same prizes.

Capt. John Prindiville was Capt. John Prindiville was a to eating the Froic with her provided in a race against the Ina. that he could be prevailed un northeast which of hast evening the provided to th And, and I mooh Miler will state the judges are A. A. Munar and theorye C. Weir, and the c. H. Q. Johnson. The star Her judge w boat.

Should the Froile start a lively result.

Cust. Munger's first-class yac tar fee this port list Monday.

cort of paint at Kennshs.

BUFFAL

tel lithough so much divided

Special Director to The Buttalo, Aug. 31.—There we breeze on the lake this afternosall were in sight this even Note sen grain vessels arrive three steamers, bringing to po principally corn, from Chicare steady, but inflicate no age are steady, but indicate no advectional cargoes advances sent. I for the first, second, and third luffille to New York the advancent Coalshipsers offer only Chicago. Vessels not leading. The Watern Asset Burkalo, N. Y., Aur. 31.—Fanniss, coal to Marquette. Franklin, coal to Detroit, 2 Hichmond, coal to Burkalo, 25 bact: Alpena, to Burkalo, Chered—Prop Empire Statement, and sundries; prop to be sait, and sundries; prop merciandise; back Lafrinier, sait; schre Charger, 600 beis Fradklin, coal to Detroit, 200 tons coal to Detroit, 200 tons coal to Detroit, 200 tons coal to Rechard to Sarnis, 150 tons coal t

Curace, Ang. 31.—The squiet early but active in the atmain at 23c for corn, and 3 act Bucalo. The morning Collingwood. In the afternoon Bacon, Bridgewathr: C. K. Nu were taken for what to Buffall F. Joy, M. W. Page, J. Couch, at corn to do at 2 Mc. The El Kingston at 6 %c. The capacitany was about 250,000 bu con day was about 250,000 bu cor wheat.

Cartelland, Arg. 20.—The were reported: Schri Mixer from the leveland to Chicago, calm. Soal from Sandusky to kee, slipper's opton, 40c; the Coal from Cleveland to Miwan Danforth. J. R. Bentier, Va. Cleveland to Chicago, 40c; sch Black River to Miwankee, 40c coal from Ashtabala to Miwan Faulkee, coal. Cleveland to Parant, coal. Cleveland to Co. saire, 40c; schr St. Andrew same, 10c; schr St. Andrew same, 10c; schr St. Andrew same, 10c; schr Skylark. Bufalk, der schr Solunteer, Detroit, 40c; schr Skylark. Bufalk, 20c; scows ino and Sland to Detroit, 30c; scows ino and Sland to Monroe, Mich., 35c.

A young man named Brewe has been giving the Northern T pany as me trouble. He allege wanter carried an overtoad of last trap up, and in consequence to give up his state-room. The twee that she had 300, and it came up from Detroit to hilway get, a two danghter are said to get, a two danghter are said to get, a two danghter are said to get, and the flower before whom made, was inchit to bond the verquired by law, and she departies were furguished. The matte to the I reastry Department at is thought the Company will be aponsibility in the matter.

The prop Endger State, which are a near a heardquarters by the (Mich.) commanderies during atted up in splendid style indewas carpeted all over, and the histed with the finest mattress variegated calors, were range. Two tents for the commanders objects in the centre, while an of camp chairs, tattes, and all

S REMEDIES. n. Thurlow Weed

R. R. R. REMEDIES em for Several Years.

R. R. READY RELIE Pains in from One to

Pain Remedy

VE HOUR

TWENTY MINUTES, or exerciating the pain, the READY RELIEF

ED INSTANT EASE. he Kidneys,
of the Bladder.
on of the Bowels,
on of the Lungs,
hrost, Difficult Breathing,
alpitation of the Heart,
Diphtheria,

, Rheumatism. Chills, Ague Caills, ains, and Frost Bites. e. Diarrhea. Dysentery, Colle, all internal Paras.

learry a bottle of RADWAY'S hem. A few drops in water ain from change of water. It ndy or Bitters as a stimulant.

AND AGUE.

BEAUTY

Blood-Increase of Flesh and Beautiful Complexion received

ADWAY'S lian Resolvent nishing cures; so quick, so rapid v undergoes under the influence

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Seen and Felt.

ladder Complaints,

bad Ovarian Tumor in the ultime doctors said "there was everything that was recombed me. I saw your lessivent it; has hat no faith fait, between the control of the control

ANT LETTER. tril 30, 1875.—Dr.: Radway— triking your Resolvent, Regu-ing the Ready Relief about one of the abdomen, whila 198 of our Medical College pro-

MRS. C. KRAPF. from Mrs. C. Krapf. r: I take the liberty to address greatly improved by the use of of the tumors are cultrely arriy so. Droppy is gone, health weight decreasing very fast. I all this summer to inoufice of medicine has done for me. one mad. three from Jackson, and spiece. Yours with respect, Miss. C. KRAP.

With Mrs. Krapt. She has been the other of the weight with the service of the section of the persons affected with interested of some wonderful cures spectfully means a first the spectfully means a first the section.

EBERBACH & CO.

DWAY'S ING PILLS!

Personal Piles of the Blood in Stomach, Nausea, Heartburg, of weight of the Stomach, and flutterings in the jai of go of the head. Burned god tering at the life of the head, Burned god tering at the Heart, Che has a when in a lying neutre. However, the before the Sight, the before the Sight, and Eyes, rain in the Side Side Flushes of Heat burning

y's Pills will free the system and disorders. Price, 20 cents E AND TRUE. Causing Trouble.

A Propeller Bonded for Carrying an Overload of Schoolmarms.

Maritime Matters at This and Other Ports.

rapid-running and changeable currents in hierge River are proving very troublesome

DETROIT ITEMS.

of of lintes street.
The hall of the R. N. Bice has been purchased the Detroit Dry-Dock Company.
The schr Bolivia has been raised from Sand ach, and arrived at this port yesterday forenoon tow of the Ballentine. She has been docked for pairs.

and avoir any attempt at racing. Capt. Tim Bralley will sail the line. In the third class the yachts Goodenough, Peri, Anou, and I fmooln Miler will start. The judges are A. A. Munger, W. F. Higgle, and George C. Weir, and the odicial time-keeper H. O. Johnson. The stur Ben Drake will be the

should the Frolic start a lively race will probacast. Munger's first-class yacht Cora left Gloral-tar for this port last Monday. She will receive a coat of paint at Kemosha.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—There was a stiff westerly breeze on the lake this afternoon. About a dozen sall were in sight this evening entering port.

Niecteen grain vessels arrived to-day, including the steam below the steam of t

Nineteen grain vessels arrived to-day, including three steamers, bringing to port 743, 900 bushels, principally corn. from Chicago. Canal freights are steady, but indicate no advance. Insurance on anal cargoes advances Sept. 1 to 35, 45, 60 cents for the first. second, and third class, respectively. Buffalo to New York the advance is about 10 per cent. Coal shippers offer only 25 cents on coal to Chicago. Vessels not loading.

To the Western Associated Press.

BUPFALO, N. Y., Aur. 31.—Charters—Schr Two Fannlin, coal to Detroit, 20c per ton; Ben Franklin, coal to Detroit, 20c per ton; A. H. Richmond, coal to Eufalo.

Cleared—Prop Empire State, Chicago, 56 bris cencut, and sundries; prop Toledo, Chicago, 755 bris salt, and sundries; prop Winelow, Duluth, merchandise; bark Lafrinier, Chicago, 755 bris salt, and sundries; prop Winelow, Duluth, merchandise; bark Lafrinier, Chicago, 755 bris salt, sons Charger, 600 bris salt, to Detroit; Ben Franklin, 200 tons coal to Detroit; Amaranth, Detroit, 200 tons coal; Kate, Cleveiand; H. A. Richmond, Sarnia, 150 tons coal; M. Lydis Brown, coal to Kingaville.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Chicago, Ang. 31.—The freight market was quiet carly, but active in the afternoon. Rates remain at 24c for corn, and wheat was taken for 34c to Buffalo. The morning charters were: The props Newberry, wheat, and Colorado, wheat and corn, to Buffalo, and the schr Gifford corn to Collingwood. In the afternoon the schrs M. S. Bacon, Bridgewater: C. K. Nims, and E. Corning were taken for wheat to Buffalo at 34c, and the J. F. Joy, M. W. Page, J. Couch, and prop Wissahickon corn to do at 24c. The Flying Mist corn to Kingston at 64c. The capacity taken during the day was about 250,000 bu corn and 226,000 bu wheat.

wheat.

CERVELAND, Aug. 29.—The following charters were reported: Schrs Mixer and Wenona. coal from Cleveland to Chicago, 40c; the schr Montcalm, coal from Sandusky to Chicago or Milwankee, shipper's option, 40c; the schr Comanche, coal from Cleveland to Milwankee, 40c; schr F. L. Danforth, J. R. Bentiey, Vanderbilt, coal from Cleveland to Chicago, 40c; schr G. W. Holt, coal, Black River to Milwankee, 40c; schr Knafasher, coal from Ashtabula to Milwankee, 40c; schr Annie Faulkner, coal, Cleveland to Toronto, 51; schr Annie Faulkner, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 45c; Feshigo, same, 40c; schr St. Andrews, 40c; schr Doane, same, 40c; schr Skylark, coal, Cleveland to Buffalo, 40c; schr Volunteer, coal, Black River to Detroit, 30c; scows Ino and Senator, coal, Cleveland to Monroe, Mich., 35c.

TURNED HIM OUT.

A young man named Brewer, from Cleveland, has been giving the Northern Transportation Company some trouble. He alleges that the prop Milwankee carried an overload of passengers on fer last-trip up, and in consequence he was compelled to give up his state-room. The officers of the boat swer that she had 300, and forty school-ma'ams came up from Detroit to Milwankee. Judge Blodgett's two daughters are said to have been on board, and his Honor, before whom the complaint was made, was loath to bond the vessel, but did so as required by law, and she departed after the securities were furnished. The matter has been referred to the Treasury Beogramment at Washington, and it is thought the Company will be relieved of any responsibility in the matter.

MUCH STYLE.

The prop Badger State, which was chartered and ased as a headquarters by the Detroit and Flint Mich.) (Mich.) commanderes during the Conclave, was tited up in splendid style indeed. Her main deck was carpeted all over, and the sleeping-cots, furnished with the finest mattresses and blankets of vasignated colors, were ranged round the sides. Two tents for the commanders were conspicuous objects in the centre, while an organ, a profusion of camp-chairs, tables, and all descriptions of fur-

ture, together with a tastefully-arranged sods, untain, etc., contributed, with the decomplement niture, together with a tastefully arranged sodafountsin, etc., contributed, with the decorations,
in making up a scene of case and comfort hard to
describe. The space between decks had been
freshly painted white, and then covered withflags
and banners., the posts wrapped with the same,
and bunning testooned from she ceiling in all conceivable shapes, while emblens and mottoes of the
most pleasing colors met the eve in every direction.
In fact, the appearance presented was one seidom
witnessed in the way of temporary accommodations on the main deck of a steamer, and spoke
volumes for the taste and wealth of the party on
board.—Cleveland Leader, 30th.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 31.—Down—Props
Santlac, Milwaukee, Westford, Alasks, Antelope
and barges, Elmira and barges, Arizons and barges, Inter-Ocean and tow, Wales and barges, Michiga

Montmorency, A. Morse, Ann Maria.

Up—Props Portage, Fountain City, City of Toledo, Montana, Russia, Quebed, Havana and consort, Oscar Townsend and consort, Gordon Campbell and tow; schre Pathander, North Cape, J. Kilderhouse, Myosotis, A. B. Norris, William Crosthwaite, Ada, Medora, Mary Lyons, J. Bigier, C. H. Burton, Two Fannies, Victor, Golden Rule, E. H. Rutherford, Col. Cook, Annie Sherwood, Negaunee, Reindeer, Niagara, Michigan, Unadilla, Guiding Star, Dan Hayes, Libbie Nan, Thomas Parsons.

Parsons.
Wind-Northeast, brisk; weather stormy.

A SMALL TUG. On the failure of Capt. Haven to meet his payments, the completion of the boat was abandoned, and she was towed to this city on Mr. Wheeler's removal here and sunk in the river, where she has lain since, until her purchase by Capt. Forbes, the owner of the Bangor Ferry Line. She is a very fine model, and will make a handsome craft."

THE CHICORA.

Thursday's Toronto Globe says: "The stmr eChicora is being taken from Collinwood to Burnlo for the purpose of being cut down for passage through the canal to Lake Ontario. This steamer has long had a reputation for being one of the fastest boats on the lakes, as it will be remembered that she was a blockade-runner during the American Civil War. She will be used as a passenger-boat on Lake Ontario next season." Parties here state that it is not likely that the Chicora will go into Lake Ontario, but may be expected in Chicago in 1878.

good day's work with his little tag yesterday when he took out six grain-laden vessels ... The schr Champion arrived vesterday with her flag at half-

he took out six grain-laden vessels ... The schr Champion arrived vesterday with her fing at halimast in respect for the sailor who fell from her forotopmast off Long Point, Lake Erie, and was drowned, recently.

Ornga Pours.—The revenue-cutter Andrew Johnson has returned from her cruise to Lake Superior... The Government will expend \$50,000 on the Stannard Rock lighthouse.... It is reported at Toronto that a lake steamer will ply between that port and Niszara during the winter, and mariners here say it can't be did.... The barge Harvey Russell arrived at Milwaukee Wednesslay on her first trip of the soason, in tow of the steam barge Dover, formerly the Government lighthouse supply steamer... Low tolls on the New York canals are operating to cause steady business on these highways. It is claimed that there are not ten canalboats idle in Buffalo, and boats are moving along the whole time.

The tng Prince Aifred is at Detroit, having a new swar put in and her pilot-house remodeled, required by her recent collision with the Hippogriff Lake St. Clair... One of the crew of the schr Flying Cloud descred the vessel at Green Bay last week. He was arrested on complaint of the Captain and lodged in jail, under the United States law, and all the expense will be deducted from his wages... The receipts of the Toronto Harbor Trust Company up to the 25th inst. were \$6,064.2s; receipts to corresponding date as year, \$3,263.71, an increase over last year of \$2,800.37, which is wholly owing to the large receipts of coal, as nearly all other importations show a defect.... The remains found near Mann's Pier, Cheboygan, have been identified by a memorandoun-book found upon his person to be those of David Meyer, a man about 25 years of age, who was drowned by failing from the masthead of the serk Fes Gem. lyng at anchor in the bay, on the 1st of May, 1873.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

A Woman's Feat.

San Francisco (Cal.) Bes.

Some few days ago, as the Freeport ferry was taking a load of passengers across the river, and when about half way over, the rope which is at-

tached to the bank, and by means of which the boat is towed, broke. Consternation reigned among the passengers; none of the men could swim; the boat was drifting down; there was nothing on board by which it could be paddled or its movements directed. For a few seconds silence and inactivity reigned; then a strong and healthy-looking Canadian woman, seeing that the men could do nothing, proceeded calmily to take off her shoes and stockings. Modesty forbade the removal of much more, and, arraved as weightily as Horatius Cocles was when the bridge fell and he jumped into the yellow Tiber with his harness on his back, she caught a rope in her teeth, plunged into the muddy current, and swam for ahore. There were no exultant Romans on the bank to greet her with loud plaudits, but the suddenly cheerful faces of the "lords of creation" on the boat were beaming upon her with eyes of admiration. She reached the healt that the suddenly cheerful faces of the upon her with eyes of admiration. She reached the bank, tied the rope to a strong tree, and the

SISTERS-IN-LAW.

Sister-in-Law's Advice to Gail Hamilt

pirants.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Wilmington, Ill., Aug. 28.—Since "Gail Hamilton" has been allowed to live, breathe, and have a prolonged existence on this mundane sphere, notwithstanding all that she has said and written, it gives encouragement to others of our timid and naturally silent and retiring sex to air our sheum and vent our spicen. For days after reading Gail's gauntlet effusions I have watched the malls (please don't spices. For days after reading Gail's gauntet effusions I have watched the mails (please don't misspell it) and daily papers to see what sort of judgment, if any, had been visited upon that daring though desperately caustic creature. It don't appear in print that she has ever been smashed by a runaway (or otherwise), telescoped by railroad collision, struck by light-play (or other out-to-wing or other out

ments, the completion of the boat was almadored and she was towed to this city of Mr. Wheeler in all she purchase by Cash. Footes, the owner of the Bantor Ferry Line. She is a very state moth, and will be a be a superior of the purchase by Cash. Footes, the owner of the Bantor Ferry Line. She is a very state moth, and will be a superior of the purchase by Cash. Footes, the control of the purchase by Cash. Footes, the control of the purchase by Cash. Footes, the control of the purchase by Cash. Footes, 20,000 he wheat at 710.

The safe that the was a blockede-runary during the American Civil War. She will be seed as a passification of the purchase white the seed as a passification of the control of the

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Are the United States Entitled to Some Mor Islands in Lake Erie?

Toledo Blade.

The residents on the islands on the western end of Lake Erie are excited about the report that the lake survey now going on has already demonstrated that the boundary line between Canada and the United States is improperly located, and that it should be run through the channel north of Point au Pelee Island. This would give that important island, as well as Middle Island, East Sister, Hen and Chickens,

channel north of Point au Pelee Island. This would give that important island, as well as Middle Island, East Sister, Hen and Chickens, and some other islands, to the United States. This change is seriously debated by the islanders, who have already a plan on foot to make an island county, in which would be included the whole Erie Archipelago. The Point au Peleeans are torn by distracting emotions. They are loyal Canadians, but, on the other hand, they think that annexation to the United States would greatly enhance the value of their real estate. As Point au Pelee Island contains about 10,000 acres of good land, there is a strong pecuniary consideration to tempt the owners thereof to ally themselves with the Stars and Stripes.

The ground upon which the change is expected is, that the treaty fixing the boundary says that the line shall follow the usually traveled channel through the archipelago. The best and deepest, as well as the shortest and most usually traveled, channel is that north of Point au Pelee Island. This is the route followed by all vessels now, except those coming into Sandusky and Toledo. It is the shortest and best-way from the mouth of the Detroit River to Cleveland and all the lower ports. If the treaty specifies the most usually traveled channel, then there is no doubt that the Point au Pelee route is the one.

In this case we may have a trouble like that which threatened us in 1858-59 with regard to the Island of San Juan, in Washington Sound. The treaty of 1846, which fixed the northern boundary of Oregon, prescribed the forty-ninth parallel as the line, "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouer Island, and thence southerly through the middle of said channel, and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean." The question arose as to which was the channel, Great Britain placed garrisons upon it, and at one time a collision seemed probable, but it was at length referred to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration, and in 1872 he decided in favor of the United State

DRUGGIST M'DONALD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—In justice to Mr. McDonald, into whose store I was taken when hurt
Tuesday, I would say that he not only offered me brandy, whisky, or any stimulant I desired, but also after the physician came, and in his presence, he offered to put up, without chagge, any medicine the doctor wished to prescribe.

H. A. VENKER,

193 North LaSalle street.

"HARD PAN."

Population of the United States in 1880— Illinois Increase Between 1850 and 1860— Relative Political Power of the States

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—In your third "Hard Pan" article, partially indorsed in a brief editorial in your issue of the 28th, I was surprised to find some rather wiid estimates of the present and near future population of some of the

Careful students of the laws of population have reached the conclusion that a vigorous people, living in a salubrious climate, and possessing abundance of food, will double by natural increase in about twenty-five years. But in the article to which reference has been made it is claimed that Massachusetts doubles its population by natural increase in twenty-one years, and that for

deaths.

The average growth of population in the United States from all sources between 1790 and 1880 was simpet exactly 3 per cent per annum, or about 34 per cent for each decade. This rate, however, fluctuated between 27 and 37 per cent in the decades mentioned, as nearly as I can remember without having the census-tables before me. In the decade between 1890 and 1870, owing to four years of grantic civil war, the rate fell off to the minimum of 27 per cent, and for the last four years of the present decade the falling off of foreignimmigration, without much prospect of revival before its close, will somewhat affect the figures at the next census; but will not probably reduce the rate below 30 per cent for the decade, which would give a total population of 50,138,000 in 1880. And even should the rate of growth be no more than 25 per cent, it would still give a population of 48,000,000 at the next census. The foreign immigration poes not constitute more than one-sixth of our average fuercase, and is becoming relatively less as the native basis enlarges.

The largest absolute growth by any State in the Union, in any one decade, was made by Illinois between 1850 and 1860, which was, in round numbers, 860,000, New York making her greatest increase in the same decade, but falling some forty or fifty theosand below lillinos. In the last decade lillinois fell a little short of acr maximum, but still exceeded 800,000, New York falling off to some 317,000.

Now, allowing for the most favorable conditions, it is hardly probable that the boundation of Kansas will reach a larger figure than 750,000 in 1880, or that Texas can exceed 1,600,000 at that time. Kansas increased her population between 1869 and 1805 but 164,000, at which last date as had less than 529,000 inhabitants. Hence the claim of more than 1,000,000 at the present stime is preposterous. The greatest growth in Texas for the last few years has been in the Northeastern counties, along the lines of new railroads, and, if the whole State had grown as fast as t

humber as now. AMUSEMENTS.

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Overture, "Die Schone Galathe"
Fusie from Arcie
Fusie from Arcie
Fantasie, "Grand Duchess"
Serenade March, "18th Regiment". Zickoff
Overture, "Die Schone Galathe". Suppe
Flusie from "Ariele". Bach
Polts Maturka, "Wandering Birds Zabet
Polts Maturka, "Wandering Birds Zabet
Polts Maturka, "Wandering Birds "Cando
Fantasie, "Grand Ducless". Offenbach
Serenade. Herfurth
Wattz, "Messengers of Spring". Geo. Schiefffarth
Overture, "Mignon". Thomas
Potpourit, "Offenbachlana". Conrad
Galop, "Postilion". Conrad
Galop, "Postilion". Heinsdorf
pnecer commences at 8 p. m. Administration Concert commences at 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. PENNSYLVANIA BILLITARY ACADEMY, CHRSTER, Pra. opens SEPT. 12th. Location health-ful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thou ough instruction in CVL ENGINEERING, the CLAS-SICS, and ENGILER. Careful supervision of Cadels. For circulars apply of JEWETT WILCOS. Est., at the other of the Commodity of Col. PIEO. HYATT, President.

Mile. C. Broussais'
French and English School for Young Ladies and Children, recopens on Sept. 10, at 564 Michiganav. She will be assisted by Mile. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers. MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY, 128 & 130 Dearborn-at., Will open Wednesday, Sept. 12. Ample accommodations for boarding and day pupils.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1877.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,
985 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and
Girls. The twenty-second year opens Sept. 10. Send
for a catalogue. Address Z. GRÖVER. 985, or L. D.
MANSFIELD. 999 Wabash-av. JENNINGS SEMINARY

(For both sexes), AURORA, ILL.

\$33.00 pays for board, room rent, and tuition in
Common English for Fail Term of ten weeks, beginsing sept. 18, 1877. For circulars or information adires the Principal,

MARTIN E. CADY. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Apply to WM. C. DOW, 1527 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad'a, Young Ladies and Misses. Reopens Thursday, Sept. Board, and tuition in Latin, English, and French annum, \$400. French is the language of the fam MADAME D'HERVILLY. Principal.

Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. A Collegiste School for Girls and Young Ladies. The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 8.
At no time it has bistory has the school been able to offer such antages as it now does in every department. Apply for eirous to the Rev. GEO. M. EVEE-HART. D. D., Rector. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Workester, Mass.,
Prepares its graduates for commanding positions common and scientific pursuits. Twenty-econd yes begins Sept. It. isty. C. B. METCALP, A. M. Sept.
Inquire of Mr. Wilkurs E. Basans, Tr Madison-st and Mr. J. D. Easter, 16 South Cham's st.

Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-ninth-st.

CHICAGO.

Allen Academy,

ing places near the School. A few pupils received that the family of the President. Term begins Cept. 3 Send for catalogue. IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D., President, 683 Michigan av. HURON-ST. SCHOOL SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY

Class for Vocal Music will open after the 1st of September. References to the following Institutions: St. Mary's Academy. South Bend, Ind.; Venner College Poughkeepsic, X. Y.; F. L. Ritter. Poughkeepsic, X. Y.; F. L. Ritter. Poughkeepsic, X. W.; F. L. Ritter. Poughkeepsic, X. W.; F. L. Ritter. Poughkeepsic, X. Y.; F. L. Ritter. P NORTH SIDE HIGHER SCHOOL Classes for Boys of all ages. Address or apply personally, 12-2 p. m., after Sept. 1. CECIL BARNES, A. B. Froebel School and Kindergarten, 482 WEST WASHINGTON ST., Just east of Union Park. Will open Monday, Sept. 10, 1877. Prin. and Kindergariner.

CRANVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY, NORTH Granville, N.Y.—One bour from Suratoga, healthiest climate, elegant buildings, steam hast, cheerful home, no temptations, estraest and thorough work for boys fitting for college, science, or business. Iwentycigata year. Send for catalogue with engravings are deterences to WALLAGE C. WILLOX. A. M. Frostrelevances to WALLAGE C. WILLOX. A. M. Frost-MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pitzsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address the REV. C. V. SPRAIR, the Prin-cipal, for circular. M. T. VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY WILL BE M. open in this city Sept. 14. Circulars obtained a Trandway & Co. 's. ob Lesalie. Commandant graduate of West Point. S. S. Nolkion, President. NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE, PULTON, Whiteside County, lithools (on the Missiadppil). Preparatory, Collegiate, Normal, and Musical Benare ments; also Griffith School of Reading and Oratory. Stammerers Cured and English to Read and Speak. Both Sexes Admitted. Fall Term Opens Sept. 18.

Stammerers
Both Sexes Admitted. Fall Term
1877. Address ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, President. FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.
Freehold, N. J. Boarding school for boys. The Rev.
A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal. PEEKSKILL (N. T.) MILITARY ACADEMY. ROCKLAND COLLEGE NYACK, N. Y. BOTH sexes; \$225 per year; no extrad Send for circular,

FIRE-PLACE HEATER.

THE GOLDEN SUN-SUN As shown now at the Exposition, Beats the World,

215 State-st., Near Adams.

DOLLAR STORE. DON'T FAIL TO VISIT COMMY DOLLAR

DIMIN D STORE, 106 Madison-st.

MATHEY Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicans of Paris, New York, and Londhers for the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS prompt cure of all discent or of ing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris CAPSULES that I the United Scates.

\$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles, have made \$8.750. \$100 have paid \$1.700 in 30 days. We guarantee all 60 day Straddles t money refunded if no profit is made. References given. Correspondence solicited. W. J. HUBB Fill. & Co. Members New York Mining Stock Exchange. P. O. Box 2013. PUTS AND CALLS. 5. 100. \$200. \$1.00? \$1.00? \$7.00. \$1.00? \$7.00. \$7

PINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING TORENT.

Room 8 Tribune Building.



Bests Who Renaire Perfect-Pitting Fine Dress Shirts, Would do well to leave their measure for 6 of Keep's hastom Shirts. The very best. No obligation to take my Shirts ordered unless serfectly assistantory. 179 mat Madison-ed.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN PARK HOTEL.

VATRIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, D to 80 per day,

Appointments Al. "Bus free, Send for circuits and

activated water, "a.p. Fitting, Proprietor.

MARINE NEWS.

Changeable Currents in Chicago River

The Chicago Yacht Club Will Try Another Regatta To-Day.

ANOTHER SCHOONER ADRIFT. the Chicago River are proving very, troublesome and dangerous to the shipping. In addition to the mishaps of Thursday, caused by the current which was remained up stream, or an a westerly direction, another occurred yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and came near proving serious in its consequences. This time the current changed, and reconstructed in the content of the content of the content of the current changed. The content of the current changed and reconstructed in the current changed and reconstructed in the current changed.

ward the lake, a freak not now unusual with the
ngular stream, and was rushing along at the rate
about five miles on hour. The
re schr H. W. Sage was lying
the Menominee Company's dock, near the
oth Fier, and at the mouth of the river. She
s-min-laden, and about to clear for the Lower
ics, when the strain upon her stern lines beas severat that they parted, and the craft was
saint and put out into the stream. She floated
at rapidly across the river and strack a pile of
oher and lost her head-gear in the collision.
a ber head-lines parted and she went back
and was finally secured, before further damvass done. For a time things looked very
stening about the scene of the accident. The
schr chandler J. Wells was passing at the
sent, in tow of, the tug Wood, and barely ead a damaging collision with the drifting verThe parting of the Sage's head-lines saved
ilb-boom from destruction.
ag and anuoying aclays were caused at Madi-

ian Resolvent excel all

lve Years' Growth

- \$1 Per Bottle.

in a tree. My weight was 275 and with your remodies, and deen pounds, but they are het can twenty-four bottles of he and twenty-four bottles of piles. 16. Grenvill. Please send me rue.

to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Information worth thousands

8

The new Government 4 per cent bonds are ready for those who subscribed for them, and may be obtained of the United States Sub-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribuna Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 70 deg.; 10 a. m., 86; 12 m., 88; 3 p. m., 90; 7 p. m., 71. rometer at 8 a. m., 29.83: p. m., 29.82.

A meeting of the Town Board of North Chicago was held last evening at the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Count. There being no business to transact, the Board adjourned until

At 3:15 yesterday afternoon, George Piepho, 6 years of age, residing at No. 33 Indiana street, while playing upon the dock at the foot of Indiana street, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered an hour later by Officer Bartlett.

William Smith, driver of a back, refused to wrofit by the warning of a switchman of the illwaukee & St. Paul Road at the crossing of carroll and Jefferson streets. The engine of he 7 o'clock outgoing freight train ran into his ig, and killed a horse valued at \$100.

About 6 o'clock last evening, as Mrs. Friedman, a rather stout lady who resides at 153 Sedgwick street, was passing along West Jackson street, a vein in her left ankle burst, from which the blood poured in alarming quantity. She was taken into a neighboring house and medical aid summend.

medical aid summoned.

The female students at the University of Chicago are preparing a plan to have the buildings formerly used by the Baptist Theological Seminary fitted up as a dormitory. The proposition has not yet been submitted to the Trustees, but soon will be, and will probably receive their cordinal assent. The lack of accommodation for girls desirous of pursuing the University course has been a great drawback to the female department.

male department.

The Gaugers in this district feel that gross injustice is being done them. The Government has not yet paid them their June salaries. There is no real reason for this delay. There is plenty of money, but it is owing to the carelessness of the authorities at Washington. The Gaugers are nearly all men of family, who earn from \$70 to \$130 per month. They have to live, and when the Government keeps back three months' pay on them it pinches them very hard.

ay on them it pinches them very hard.

It is feared that Edward Harrity, long resident in the Eighteenth Ward, and the keeper of a restaurant at No. 97 Kinzie street, was yesterday afternoon drowned in the lake near the North Pier. At about 4 o'clock he went to the lake to bathe, and, not returning, Joseph sauve, residing at No. 63 Kinzie street, went in rearch of him, but found only his clothes on the pier. Harrity was about 35 years of age, and had a wife and family of small children.

Thisty one members of Company K. First.

Thirty-one members of Company K, First Regiment (the Board of Trade Company), were sworn in last night at the Regiment armory on Jake street. To the rest of the men the oath will be administered Monday night, and the new Company will meet for permanent organization next Saturday night. Owing to the fact that most of the men are busy at the last of the month, and required to work at night about that time, the representation was not as large last night as was expected. The Company flourishes.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon an unknown man, who died at the County Hospital of meningritis, having been picked up in a helpless condition by the Madison-street police; upon Charles Harris, a tenant of the Bryant Block, who died of chronic alcoholism, whose remains were forwarded at his own request to relatives in Indianapolis; and upon Andrew Kelley, a switchman on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, who got entangled in the couplings, and was instantly killed, the wheels severing the head from the body.

The pilgrims from this city to Cleveland returned home yesterday morning, having left at a late hour the previous evening. Apollo Commandery came by the Lake Shore, and on leaving the train marched through several of the principal streets before going to their asylum to lisband. St. Bernard came through in excellent ima by the Fort Wayne Road, and marched unietly to their asylum. The train on the Lake hore which had the Iowa and other Western Knights on board arrived shortly after Apollo's special, and many of the Knights were to be seen around town during the day.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Cary, and fourteen members of the Strakosh Opera-Troupe. Gen. Crooks and staff, and Gen. J. M. Camley, United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands, left vesterday in the Chicago & Northwestern hotel-car for San Francisco. Tuesday morning Gens. Beem, Reynolds, Stockton. Chetlain, Majs. Sirapson and McClure, and other members of the Army of the Tennessee leave win the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the annual reunion at St. Paul. Special cars have been provided for the members of the Association.

Association.

The mouthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held at the usual filace, opening with prayer by Mrs. Hobbs, who filled the chair in the absence of the President. Mrs. Rounds reported that the meetings at the Bothel Home were encouraging and full of interest; also that the meetings held at 3 p. m. daily in Lower Farwell Hall were increasing in interest and with a perceptible increase in attendance and if ty-seven signers to the pledge. Mrs. Hagans, Mrs. Carse, and Mrs. Hobbs were appointed deleg ates to the State Convention, which meets the 20th and 27th of September at Citiawa. The Treasurer reported for two months: In June, expenditures, \$188.66; receipts, \$7: balt mee, \$488.18. For July, expenditures, \$196.50; receipts, \$11; balance on hand, \$22.68. Mrs. Wilson was added to the Compittee on Arrangements of the National Convention, which meets here Oct. 24, 25, 26, and 27.

The members of the Society of the Army of the Tennes see met at 4 o'clock yesterday in the club-room of the Grand Pacific, Gen. Chetlain in the chair. Regarding the reculion at St. Paul Sept. 5 and 6, the Chair reported that Wednesday would be devoted to the business of the Society: that Thursday the citizens of St. Paul would tender the members of the Society an excursion to St. Authony's Falls, Minneapolis, and the State Fair, lunching at Minneapolis, then going to Minnehaha Falls, Fort Snelling, and on the Mississippi back to St. 1 aul. where in the evening would be held a banquet, all at the expense of St. Paul citizens. The Committee on Transportation reported that tickets could be procured at half the usual rates,—that is, \$15.25 for the found trip. Trains will leave Chicago Monday evening at 9 o'clock on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. A committee of three was appointed by the Chair to be at the Grand Pacific Tuesday morning to receive such members as will arrive here from points East and escort them to the depot of the Northwestern Road.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Rush Clark M. C. of Leave.

The Hon. Rush Clark, M. C., of Iowa, is a quest at the Pacific. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at the

The Hon. George E. Wentworth, Pensacola Dr. John N. Scholer and family, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Tremont House. Mr. Frank Keleffner, Chief-Engineer of the Omaha Fire Department, is at the Grand Pa-cific.

R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montre al, at Montreal, is stopping at the Grand Pa

RECTIFIERS.

The following order in regard to rectifiers ras issued yesterday by Collector Harvev.

To Gaugers: By direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Gaugers are directed that stamps for rectified spirits must not be used except where the spirits have been rectified, refined, purified, or compounded. The simple process of changing spirits from one cask to another, with or without the intervention of a large ressel or vat, or simply making a "construction there with or without the intervention of a large ressel or vat, or simply making a "construction dump" of the same, does not constitute rectification in any legal sense of the term, and rectification is not sectification. The dumping of alcohol into a tub or vat, and reducing the unit of water to spirits not rectification. The dumping of alcohol into a tub or vat, and reducing the proof with water, is not rectification. You will acquaint rectifiers with this ruling at once, and enforce it, on and after spot, 1.

BOTHL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—R. B. Smith, Alton: H. M. Magill, Cincinnati; Rush Clark, lown; S. Farguhar. Boston; F. N. Finney, Peoria; Frank Kelafface, Omaha; Rush Clark, lown; S. Farguhar. Boston; F. N. Finney, Peoria; Frank Kelafface, Omaha; John Watts Kearney, Louisvillet A. Montcaim. Caledonia; Dr. H. Draper, New York; E. P. Vining, Omaha; R. B. Argus, honteal; J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa; Marcus stardner, Albany; A. Kelly, Minneapolis. ... Shersan House—J. H. Rogers, Sycamore; R. Nelson, Jahpeninis: I. L. McCormick, Lafayette: Dr. J. P. Murphy, St. Paul; the Hon. E. D. Harber. Cov. B. L. Dellaven, Geneva, Switzerland; R. F. Hersey, Stillwater; Col. G. W. Freeman, Cleveland; Alfred Lee, St. Louis; the Hoa. E. D. March, Cleveland; Alfred Lee, St. Louis; the Hoa. E. D. Karter, St. Louis; S. A. Johnson, Secramento; B. Lamberson, New York; P. W. Barclay, Cairo; the Hon. E. P. Lewis, Carter, St. Louis; S. A. Johnson, Secramento; B. Lamberson, New York; P. W. Barclay, Cairo; the Hon. E. P. Lewis, Carter, St. Louis; S. A. Johnson, Secramen

lochester: W. J. Morgan, Centralia E. W. Offer Rochester: W. J. Morgan, Centralia E. W. Offerman, Baltimore; C. C. Knapp, Cedar Falis; W. F. Perry, New York; H. H. Williams, St. Paul; W. L. Strong, New York... Pulmer, House—John P. Howard, St. Louis; S. R. C. Matthews, Philadelphia; J. H. Millard, Omaha; C. A. Locke, Boston; W. M. Finley, San Francisco; C. H. Lang, Jr. Boston; H. Mattson, Minneapolis; H. Gillett, Hastings; C. J. Hoffman, Philadelphia, W. P. Gould, U. S. A.; J. B. Day, Cincinnati; W. Tuttle, Brooklyn; T. Conrad, Louisville; H. S. Allen, Cleveland; S. P. Parmiey, New Orleans; R. Nelson, New York; Dr. E. H. Hersey, Ontario... The Commercial—R. C. Hunter, Lyons; F. A. Georgie, Baltimore; L. A. Barber, Richmond; W. R. singhram, Quincy; C. W. Williams, Cenar Rapids; A. E. Smith, Peniwater.

THE CITY-HALD.

The license receipts yesterday were only \$500. There are to date 2,362 licensed saloons in the

warrants amounting to \$1,350, and redeemed popular-loan certificates amounting to \$3,000. Six new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department yesterday. Five deaths from that disease have been recorded this week.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$774 from the City Collector, \$1,808 from the Water Department, and \$4,705 from the Comptroller. The City-Hall employes (the clerks, etc., employed at City-Hall) are to receive their August salaries to-day. The amount of the roll is about \$18,000.

The Wahl and Hutchinson gang will probably be discharged and paid off to-day. The money contributed for their payment has been exhausted.

City-Treasurer Larrabee yesterday received from County-Treasurer Huck \$101,261, of which amount \$40,000 was taxes of 1875. The balance was taxes of 1876.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges is called to meet in the City Clerk's office this afternoon at 3:30, and the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division at 3 o'clock. The Finance Committee met in the Comptroller's office yesterday, and considered some old and unimportant references. The riot bills have all been passed upon, cut down, and su-

dited.

The Commissioner of Health will request the Council at its next meeting to declare a special assessment upon the owners of property which was formerly covered by Healy Slough, to pay for the work of "pumping out" that nuisance, which has now been entirely completed. The cost of the work was \$396.50, and it has been portioned out as follows: Patrick Pitzpatrick, of Lockport, Ill., \$93.48; City of Chicago, 53.96; James Cassiday, 441.04: O'Malley & Sons, \$43.70; P. & J. Quinn, \$87.40; and the Starkweather estate, \$77.90.

weather estate, \$77.90.

The Health Department yesterday distributed 200 vaccine points among the several vaccination dispensaries. The work of innoculation is going rapidly on. Monday the public schools will open, find, to insure the children against contagion, the Commissioner of Health has decided to station medical inspectors at the doors of each of the following named schools, which are in the most infected parts of the city, and refuse admittance to those children who cannot show certificates of vaccination: Lincoln Park Primary, Wells School, Wicker Park School, Holstein and Humboldt Schools (branches of the Wicker Park School), Burr School, Division and Cleaver Street Primary, Carpenter School, Washington School, Sangamon Street Primary, Central Park Primary. The children of the other seats of learning Sangamon Street Primary, Central Lain, ry. The children of the other seats of learning are required to show to their respective and re-spected teachers their certificates.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Fitzgerald returned yesterday from a visit to Wisconsin. Look out for war. The Finance Committee held a meeting yes terday, and passed a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to pay the county employes their August salary from the General Fund, and not to pay any further general orders issued in July and prior months for the present. The or-der was in the interest of those who made it rather than of the public

rather than of the public

When the Clerk to the County Board got down to his office yesterday morning he found it in the possession of the county painter, who was applying a coating of calcimine. The Board the day before had ordered the Commissioners' room coated, and the workmen had made a mistake. The work was allowed to go on, and the taxpayers are to pay for the blunder.

The Commissioners had a gala day yesterday. They are known as gentlemen of many attributes, and while as public servants they have afforded many opportunities to those who have watched them to estimate the weight of their financial folly, never until yesterday did they

watched them to estimate the weight of their financial folly, never until yesterday did they venture to exhibit the effect of official life upon the development of their bodies. Having nothing else to do, and there being no other way in which they could serve the public and earn their per diem, they weighed themselves at the Tivoil. The result, making a liberal deduction for their fluid capacity, was as follows: Conly, 215 pounds; Schmidt, 220; Ayars, 210; Hoffman, 245; Lenzen, 275; Senne, 186; McCaffrey, 185; Mulloy, 175; Bradley, 196; Carroll, 196; Holden, 196; Tabor, 195; Guenther (sick), 165; Fitzgerald, 175; and Cleary, 220. They are rather a heavy body of men, it will be seen. Their total weight is 3,018, and their average weight a fraction over 210 pounds. They are too heavy. Less bone and muscle and more brain would make a better Board.

muscle and more brain would make a better Board.

THEIR SALARIES AND "EXTRAS."

Attention was called yesterday to the per diem accounts of the Commissioners rendered the day before. It was stated that several of them had charged for services never rendered, and for time that had been employed in pleasure-seeking thousands of miles away. Better things were expected of several, but of others it was very natural that they should charge all they reasonably could. Attention was also called to the false "expense" and "milaze" accounts rendered. In the light of confessions made yesterday by one Commissioner, the "expense" item is accounted for. He said that when he got his order for his last quarter's salary he had to sell it at a discount of 5 per cent, which amounted to \$19; this quarter his "expenses," strange to say, just foot up that amount. His explanation may explain the "expense" account of some of the other members. McCaffrey had no "expense" account, but he made up his dis discount in charging for services never rendered. None of them have drawn their money yet, for the reason that the is none to draw.

ARGUMENTS FOR EXTRAS.

drawn their money yet, for the reason that thee is none to draw.

The thick and thin stone project in connection with the new Court-House is yet to be heard from, as those interested most directly in pocketing a large amount of money in "extras" are preparing arguments in their own favor. McNeil has in the last few days had a model of several courses of the walls made, as he says, according to the architect's drawings. The model is of plaster of Paris, and is supposed, or intended, to represent the condition of the walls had thin stone been used. Another is to be made to illustrate the use of thick stone. The thin stone model is the stronges sind of an argument in favor of the use of thick stone, aud, if it is what it is represented to be, it proves conclusively that the use of thin stone was impracticable, without proving, however, that the use of thick stone has entailed any "extras" other than as a matter of equity.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Services will be resumed at the Central Church (McVicker's Theatre) Sunday morning. eaching by Prof. Swing. The fifth South Park concert by the Chicago

Orchestra, under the direction of Joseph Clauder, will be given at 4 p. m. to-day. The regular Sabbath and Sunday services in the Smai Temple, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, will be resumed to-day and to-mor-

There will be a meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club this evening in its hall, southwest corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second

The Rev. Dr. Ryder has announced his inten tion to make savings-banks and life-insurance companies the subject of his discourse Sunday evening.

"Broken Banks and Mortgaged Churches" is announced as the Rev. Brooke Herford's sub-ject for Sunday morning at the Church of the Messiah.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers for the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The members of Company A, Union Veterans, who served with the company during the riot are requested to assemble at the Pacific Hotel club-rooms this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, as there is business of importance to come before the command.

Deacon Willard will hold a Bible-reading for the ladies of the Christian Temperanos Union at No. 8, 148 Madison street, from half-past 1 to 3 o'clock p. m. every Monday till further motics.

All ladies engaged as temperance or Christian workers are invited. The W. C. T. U. hold daily temperance prayer-meetings in Lower Farwell Hall. All are welcome. The leaders next week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. R. H. Decker; Tuesday, Mrs. Barker; Wednesday, Mrs. Willis Barnes; Thursday, Mrs. J. Jones; Friday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Saturday, Miss Mary Barker.

' CRIMINAL.

Louis Anderson, another of the boys who burglarized the wine cellar of H. W. Bishop, No. 67 Rush street, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station, and Tillie Williams for larceny of \$2 from William Darkus of No. 439 Milwau-

kee avenue is at the Armory.

Andrew Lawson, a "pal" of W. H. Smith. the counterfeiter, who was committed to the County Jali some time ago for counterfeiting was yesterday discharged by Commission Hoyne under the Poor Convicts' act, he having served his time and thirty days in addition. He was immediately rearrested, being wanted for stealing freight from the Chicago & Northwestern Eulway Company.

Deputy-Collector Somerville and Inspe Deputy-Collector Somerville and Inspector Phelps vesterday seized the establishment of A. L. Brown, 49 North Clark street. The Browns sold liquor by wholesale without first having obtained a license, and rectified and compounded liquors without the proper authority. The stock is not a large one, but the Browns kept no record of their transactions. They will have to answer to Hoyne and the Government, and the end is not yet. the end is not yet.

the end is not yet.

The Human Broiety caused the arrest of another human brute yesterday. His name is Henry Koertz, and he runs a brick-yard located on one of the forks of the South Branch. The horses used in these places are often most shamefully overworked and abused. This was the complaint against Koertz. He had eight horses in his yard, all of which had raw shoulders. The officers of the Society requested him to give them a rest until their wounds healed, but he ignored them. He was held-in \$400 bail for a bearing Tuesday.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held Thomas

Justice Summerfield yesterday held Thomas Eagan without bail until to-day for the murder of John Morrissey in the Town of Lake; Patrick Mitchell, Frank Daniels, and John Springer, six months each to the House of Correction; James Carroll, \$600 to the Criminal Court for attempting te rape Mrs. Campbell of No. 1927 Arnold street. Before Justice Morrison D. A. Hatch secured a continuance upon a charge of having bought up 1,500 bottles belonging to various soda and pop factories in various sections of the city.

John and Joseph Lonergan and E. C. Rock-

rious sections of the city.

John and Joseph Louergan and E. C. Rockwell, who jointly and severally have done business under the name of C. Lichtenbarger & Co., much to the discomfiture of sundry and various country merchants, who allege that the abovenamed firm are swindlers of the deepest dye, were before Justice Foote yesterday on a change of venue from Summerfield, charged in three counts with swindling. They were held under ball of \$4,500 each for trial to-day. The allegation is that they are "snide" commission men, and a sample of their work was set forth in The Tribune of last Sunday.

While arrecting vegrants Thursday, picht

in The Tribune of last Sunday.

While arresting vagrants Thursday night Officers Patrick Lavin and D. Barry came across two young men quarreling at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets. At the approach of the officers, one of them, A. J. Jones, ran away, and as did so was observed to throw away a package of papers. Jones was locked up at the station, and from a draft upon Preston & Kean's Bank in favor of Mattocks & Mason, it was learned that the office of these gentlemen had been but recently plundered of these and other valuable papers. Charles Fishback, with whom Jones was quarreling, has not yet been arrested.

Henry Braden, captured vesterday morning

Henry Braden, captured yesterday morning at No. 426 Jackson street by Detectives Simmons and Ryan, was held in \$2,000 bonds to the Criminal Court by Justice Summerfield upon a charge of baving swindled W. H. Cusick out of \$1,500. Cusick lived at Barry, in this State, but now resides at No. 625 West Madison street, in this city. He met Braden at Barry, and whom giving himsenter of morey. Madison street, in this city. He met Braden at Barry, and, upon giving him sums of money was promised a position in the Burlington Railroad. He was chief baggage smasher, and upon payment of another sum was promoted from \$600 per month to \$1,100. An office at No. 88 LaSaile street was fixed up as a canceling office, and as soon as Cusick was installed there Braden skipped out, and was seen no more until yesterday. Cusick says another man named Waterman was swindled out of \$600 in the same way, and the police say out of \$800 in the same way, and the police say that Braden is but one of a large gang working the same confidence game in large cities throughout the country. throughout the country LEG BAIL.

Yesterday noon a prisoner escaped from the Armory in a way that Capt. O'Donnell truly despises. When the business of the Court had been finished, Dan Lawrence, a legal luminosity,—called upon Station-Keeper Daly to be allowed to see Daniel Drier and Paul Williams, two of a trio who were vesterday held in \$1,000 each to Sept. 1 by Justice Summerfield for the burglary of about \$500 worth of notions from the store of William worth of notions from the store of William Webster, corner of Wabash avenue and Twen-tieth street. Attorneys, etc., are forbidden to enter the corridors of the Jail, and when one enter the corridors of the Jail, and when one wishes to see a prisoner the latter is brought up-stairs to the Station-Keeper's desk. In this instance both Drier and Williams were allowed up at the same time. Lawrence sat down with them near an open window fronting Pacific avenue. Officer Waters was placed on guard over them. They talked for some minutes, when suddenly Williams, seizing a favorable opportunity, hopped on the window-sill and jumped far out upon the sidewalk. Before this act was noticed by the police, and before they could get started in fair nor.

seizing a favorable opportunity, hopped on the window-sill and jumped far out upon the sidewalk. Before this act was noticed by the police, and before they could get started in fair pursuit, the boid young burglar had made a good escape. The jump was a boid one, as the station is surrounded with a basement area some eight feet in width. This is hedged in from the sidewalk by a sharp picket fence. In jumping the barrier one runs a great risk of being impaled upon it, and a short jump would be equally disastrous. Between Waters and the lockup-keeper. Henry Urich, there is a dispute, Waters claiming that Ulrich relieved him of nis charge. It is more than probable, however, that the escape was one of those unavoidable affairs which have the good effect of making the police more cautious. The M'AULEY INQUEST.

Deputy-Coroner Korn spurred up yesterday in fine style, and returned a verdict in the McAuley case that will give general satisfaction. The inquest was held at No. 1433 Prairie avenue, the residence of the deceased. The witnesses were John Allen, late manager of the Adelphi; Frank R. Pierce, A. H. Graham, William Lloyd, actors; William Wollenhaupt, keeper of a saloon at Nos. 154 and 156 Dearborn street; Otto Kellman, No. 76 North Clark street; and Timothy Welsh, keeper of the saloon in front of which the fatal fight occurred last Saturday. The testimony uniformly went to show that McAuley had assaulted Radeliffe unwarrantably and without provocation, having began the fight himself by calling Radeliffe foul names. In the rough-and-tumble fight that ensued Radeliffe death him several blows with a cane. When this fracas was ended, McAuley was observed to arm himself wich an empty Rhine-wine bottle, and, sneaking up, dealt Radeliffe a terrific blow, smashing the bottle to atoms. The testimony of County-Physician Holden and Dr. E. O. F. Roller, of No. 1084 Indiana avenue, testified that death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of the blows with the cane. The jury returned a verdict that Daniel Alexa

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
The Board of Education of School District No. 1 met in the Village-Hall last evening.

The Committee who were appointed to place the teachers in the various schools for the ensu-

the teachers in the various schools for the ensuing year reported.

A subject which has been before the Board many times, namely, grawing, was again brought in, and referred to the Committee on Text-Books to investigate.

The Board then adjourned.

An examination for admission to the High School will take place to-day.

Wednesday evening Thomas McGraw was arrested on suspicion of roobing a man named Drake, who was a little off at the time. The case was brought up before Justice Reese yesterday, and, as there was no gyidence sufficient to convict, he was discharged.

Kentucky Pastimes.

Kentucky Pastimes.

Maufield (Kv.) Democrat.

Several weeks ago an 11-year-old daughter of a Ballard County farmer mysteriously disappeared, and all efforts to find her whereabouts were fruitless until ten days after her disappearance, when a neighboring farmer, while out searching for his cow, heard the cries as of some one in distress, and, following the direction of the sound, found the lost child in a dense thicket with both hands tied together with a rope, one end of which was tied to a tree. Near the tree

were some old cloths upon which the child slept. The farmer inquired of the child how she happened to be there in that condition, when she told him that a negro man had brought her there, and that he came every night and brought her something to eat and drink, and that he violated her person. The farmer told the child to remain quiet until night and he would procure assistance, and when the negro came back that night they would secure him, which they did. When the girl was asked what must be done with him she said to "skin him alive," which they proceeded to do immediately. They commenced at the crown of his head and stripped the skin to his feet. He only survived about five minutes after the operation.

MUSIC OF ANCIENT ROME.

Facts Not Generally Known Concerni Ancient Melody—Methods of Instructi —Popularity of the Flute.

Vox Humana.

Art-love was not a distinguished characteristi of the ancient Romans, and we are not astonish ed, therefore, to find them borrowing music from Etruria, Greece, and Egypt; originating nothing, and (although the study was pursued

nothing, and (although the study was pursued by the Emperors) never finding anything higher in its practice than a sensuous gratification.

In the earliest days of Rome the inhabitants were exclusively farmers or warriors, and their first temples were raised to Ceres or to Mars.

The priests of Ceres came originally from Asia Minor, and were called the Arval Brotherhoof. Flute-playing was a prominent feature in their rites, and they were all proficient upon that instrument. Their number was limited to twelve.

that instruments twelve.

The worship of Mars was conducted by the Salian priests, whom Numa summoned to Rome from Etruria: These also used the flute as an accessory to their sacrificial rites. In these primitive days of Rome much was borrowed from the Etruscans in style and instruments of market.

from the atruscans in style and music.

The earliest songs of Rome were in praise of Romulus, and told the story of the twin brothers and the divine origin of the city. They were sung by choruses of boys. Similar songs were sung during meals by the elders, with an accompaniment of flutes, these latter songs being especially directed to the young men and inclining them to be worthy of the deeds of their measures.

Under the rule of the Emperors, all these worthy compositions went to decay, and were replaced by a much more degrading school of music. At no time, however, was music conidered a necessary part of the education of toman youth.

There existed in the latter days of ancient

There existed in the latter days of ancient Rome some music-schools, but the study was far less universally pursued than in Greece at the same epoch. The musical course has been given by Quintillian, as follows:

Theoretical: First—Arithmetic, Physics.
Second—Harmony, Rhythm, Metrics.
Practical: Composition, Rhythm, Melody, Poetry. Practical: Composition, Rhytim, Melody, Poetry.

Execution—Playing instruments, singing, dramatic action; which makes a rather formidable array, even to modern eyes.

Among the Roman musical instruments the flute was the most popular and essentially national. We have already stated that it was used in the worship of their two chief deities; it was in secular use to a yet greater extent.

was in secular use to a yet greater extent.
This flute (tibia) was hooped with brass bands,
and had an immense resonance. It was used by
both sexes, but on public and on most religious

both sexes, but on public and on most religious occasions was played by men.

The frequency with which it was used made the art of playing it a most remunerative one, and the flute-players soon formed themselves into a guild or protective society. This guild had many privileges accorded to if, and existed for a period of some centuries. The "Guild of Dionysian Artists" was a socity of later date, and was a musical conservatory, academy, and agency all in one. It flourished greatly under the patronage of various Roman Emperors, and for a long time supplied singers and actors to the Roman world.

Valerius Maximus has given an anecdote

Valerius Maximus has given an anecdote Valerius Maximus has given an anecdote which shows how powerful and exacting the guild of fiute-players could afford to be.

They were one day excluded from the Temple of Jupiter, where they had been allowed, by ancient custom, to take their meals, upon which the entire guild left Rome and went to the village of Tibur near by. This caused great emparassment; no religious services could be held. lage of Tibur near by. This caused great embarrassment; no religious services could be held and scarce any State ceremony properly conducted. The Senatethereupon sent an embassy to induce them to return; in vain—the anirry musicians were inflexible. The wily ambassadors then called the inhabitants of Tibur to their aid, and these pretended to give a great feast to welcome the flute-players. At this feast the musicians were all made very drunk, and while asleep from the effects of their liquor they were bundled into chariots and driven back to Rome, where all their old privileges were restored, and newer and greater ones added.

They received the right to give public representations and spectacles in Rome, but at these they were all masked, the reason being their shame at the manner of their inglorious return to the city.

sname at the manner of their ingrorous return to the city.

Flutes were used at funerals, and it appears at one time the luxury and pomp of Roman obse-quies grew so excessive that a law was passed limiting the number of flute-players on such conscious to ten.

occasions to ten.

Only at one time did the flute disappear from any public worship, and that was when the wor-ship of Bacchus was introduced into Rome. To the rite the kithara was used; but this worship which was somewhat refined, though jovial,

the rite the kithara was used; but this worship, which was somewhat redined though jovial, among the Greeks, became among the Romans so debauched and uxorious that it was soon prohibited by law.

The flute was used in combination with other instruments at times. Apuleius speaks of a concert of flutes, kitharas and chorus, and mentions its deliciously sweet effect. It was also used as a pitch-pipe, to give orators a guide in modulating their voices when addressing an assembly; thus Caius Grachus always on such occasions had a slave behind him, whose duty it was to aid him to commence his orations in a proper pitch, and when his voice sank too low, or became too shrill, to call him to a better intonation by the sounds of the flute.

Although the flute was the favorite Roman instrument, it was by no means the only one. Trumpets were used to a great extent. A one-toned trumpet, of very loud voice, was used for battle signals. These were of very large size, usually of brass, and their sound is described as "terrible." There was also a smaller (shepherd's) trumpet of mellower tone.

Another much-used instrument, of diffrent character, was the sumphonium, which did not differ meterally from the modern bagnine.

character, was the sumphonium, which did not differ materially from the modern bappipe. Instruments of percussion were few, and not indigenous to the Romans; such as were used

Instruments of percussion were rew, and not indigenous to the Romans: such as were used came from the East, and were chiefly used in the worship of Eastern delties at Rome. When the worship of Bacchus was prohibited, they passed away with that heentious rite. The most complicated instrument of the ancient world appeared in Rome during the first century of our era. It was an organ, not as in the Scriptural days a mere syrinx or Pan's pipes, but an unddubted organ, somewhat similar in in effect to our modern instrument.

The instrument is said to have been invented by Ctesebius, of Alexandria in Egypt, who lived about 250 B.C. It did not appear extensively in Rome, however, until nearly 300 years later. This organ has given rise to much fruitless discussion. In the field of musical history especially, "a little knowledge" has proved "a dangerous thing," for where slight descriptions exist of instruments or music latitude is left for every writer to form his own theory, to fight for it, and denunciate those who differ from it.

We have seen what a battle was fought over

for every writer to form his own theory, to fight for it, and denunciate those who differ from it.

We have seen what a battle was fought over the three little manuscripts of Greek music, what a host of differing opinions were held about the Scriptural word "Selah," and now, about this hydraulic organ, each writer mounts his hobby-horse and careers over the field of conjecture. Vitruvius has given a full description of the instrument from personal inspection, but as his technical terms have lost all significance to modern readers and have been translated in various ways, and as his work contained no diagrams or illustrations of the various parts, it is useless.

Some writers imagine the organ to have seven or eight stops—that is, so many different kinds of tones, which would place them nearly on a par with our own. Others think that they possessed seven or eight keys—that is, so many tones only. It has been a point of dispute as to what function the water performed in working it. Vitruvius is rather hazy on this point, saving only that it is "suspended" in the instrument. The water, when the organ was played, was in a state of agitation, as if boiling."

There are medals still in existence which were

There are medals still in existence which were There are medals state in existence which were awarded to victors in organ contests, on which this instrument is represented, with two boys blowing or bumping, but the representation is too small to clear up any doubtful points.

Testing the Keely Motor. Testing the Keely Motor.

Philadelphia Press, Aug. 29.

Last night, at: No. 1422 North Twentieth street, in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, including R. H. De Burg, engineer; Col. Bell, of New York; Prof. Wise, the aeronaut: Mr. Smyser, Mr. Bickel, and Mr. John W. Keely's assistants, Messrs. Moore and Channee, and the officers of the company, there was a test given of the machine which has become known as the "Keely Motor." All the tests given were successful, the last one being slightly marred by a split in one of the service pipes, not at all militating against the experiment as a fact. that those who have laughed at the telegraph and the locomotive will cease to do so the same as they did with those wonderful inventions. A rubber hose, five-eighths of an inch, is attached to the hydrant, and water—about two or three gallons—is passed into the machine. The granges, with graduated scales, indicate the height of the water column, the result varying, as it does, so far as power is concerned. Air is forced into the upright column on the left with a pump, the pressure applied being naually about five pounds, sometimes as much as ten pounds. By application of more air, or by "bleeding" of the gauges, the pressure is regulated at will, and the machine is what is technically called "set." The operation merely consists, then, in a motion of the lever already des ribed; and certainly last night its results were wonderful, and demonstrated that the power is made from hydrant water and ordinary air, no chemicals about it, and it will drive an engine and transmit power. The vapor passes from the machine into a steel shell and into a condensing apparatus, whence it goes to a small tube and thence to the engine.

The valves were all opened to show the machine was clear, air introduced, and the lever was lifted, the first move showing 1,750 pounds pressure on the gauge to the square inch, and though the chamber for condensing was open the current did not blow out a match held over it. With 6½ pounds air pressure the gauge indicated 5.200 pounds by the first move showing 1,750 pounds pressure on the gauge to the square inch, and then the different in the cap flew off with a report like a rifle, frightening, half those present; and lastly, a five-horse power engine, with three-fourths-lachstroke and twenty-four-inch fly-wheel, was driven at 680 revolutions to the minute. The skeptical engineers were convinced that the power was there, and that it could be applied. The present machine cost \$60,000. One of the engineers said they had produced fourteen and one-half vacuum on one experiment, and fifteen is perfect,

TELEGRAPH RATES.

Fruits of the Recent Consolidation—A Mark-ed Increase in the Tariff to Go into Effect

Monday.

**Receial Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—By the new telegraph rates, which go into effect Monday, the tariff on all messages of ten words to and from points within 100 miles of each other will be 25 cents. Heretofore what is known as the 25-cent class has only applied to distances of twenty-five niles or under. The maximum rate from east of the Mississippi and Missouri will be \$1, east of the Mississippi and Missouri will be \$1, and between New York and Washington, Albany and Boston, 25 cents. Local rates throughout New York and New England will remain substantially unchanged. In a few instances they will be advanced 5 cents, and a larger number reduced from 30 cents to 25 cents. The tariff between New York, Philiadelphia, Baltimore, and the intermediate points, and Cincinnati and Chicago, will be 40 cents, while to Louisyille, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, 50 cents will be charged. President Orton said to-day that the present equalized scale of rates, instead of being an increased tax on the business public, would in the majority of cases be found more favorable than those heretefore in force, while at the same time the Companies would be at the same time the Companies would be enabled to do business at a living profit. It had always been the policy of the Western Union to lower their tariff as fast as the volume of business justified it; a practice which would be continued in the future.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A British Official Report on the Subject. A report by Mr. Plunkett on the commerce of the United States for 1876 has just been issued from the Foreign Office. He states that, leavng aside the extra exports of Canada, of which no return can be received for the calendar years, the results of the trade of 1876, as compared with that of 1875, may be summed up as follows: A decrease of £15,275,192 in the amount of goods imported; an increase of £15,690,586 in the amount of domestic goods

amount of goods imported; an increase of £15,690,586 in the amount of domestic goods exported; an increase of £15,838,770 in the amount of domestic goods exported; an increase of £2,311,813 in the amount of bullion and specie imported; a decrase of £4,589,808 in the amount of bullion and specie exported. Or taking merchandise, bullion, and specie together, the results arg: A total decrease of £12,383,379 on imports; a total increase of £11,383,892 on exports.

Mr. Plunkett observes: "There has been a great deal of self-coneratulation both in Congress and in the American press over the favorable balance of trade shown by the returns of the past year. Judging, however, from the numerous failures which are daily taking place, and from the continued depression so painfully visible in every branch of trade and industry, it would seem that this falling off in the imports is in reality the result of entorced economy among the masses in consequence of their diminished resources. In the words of an article which appeared in the last number of the North American Review: "Our whole trade is paralyzed. The manufacturers do not use the same quantities of raw materials, such as wool, metals, hides, and many other articles, while the people use less sugar, coffee, and many other necessaries, as well as luxuries, both domestic and imports is due, not to the commercial crisis still going on here, but to the gradual and steady development of native industry: and they point more especially to the increasing exportation of American textile fabrics to foreign countries as a proof of the great increase in the home production of such articles. It is, however, very

more especially to the increasing exportation of American textile fabries to foreign countries as a proof of the great increase in the home production of such articles. It is, however, very doubtful whether a portion of the increased exportation of American textile fabries to foreign countries is not owing also to the more limited demand there has been for them at home. It is from this point of view that I propose to examine the returns and see how far they bear out the optimist view of the case."

Mr. Plunkett gives the following facts bearing more directly on the trade between Great Britain and the United States: By far the largest amount of oreadstuffs went to the British Illies. They took, in round numbers, over \$91,000,000 worth of breadstuffs out of a total somewhat over \$130,000,000. Provisions also were exported chiefly to the British Islands. They took over \$55,000,000 out of a total somewhat exceeding \$84,000,000. A new and singular feature in the provision trade between the United States and Great Britain is the increasing exportation of fresh beef, which is killed on that side of the Atlantic very largely, indeed as far away as Chicago, and is then sent over in ice to Liverpool, where it is sold at lower rate than beef of the same quality can be bought, for in the retail markets of New York. At the present low ruling of freights between America and English ports this trade is found to be remunerative, and measures are being taken for carrying it out on a still larger scale. The best

present low ruling of treights between America and English ports this trade is found to be remunerative, and measures are being taken for carrying it out on a still larger scale. The best customers for American iron, and our manufactures of iron and steel, were the British North American colonies.

The imports from Great Britain and Ireland in 1876 fell off \$32,194,803 (£6,489,972), and those from the colonies fell off \$10,326,776 making a total diminution for the British Empire of \$42,521,639 (£8,504,328), leaving only \$34,706,043 (£6,941,328) of the decrease to be made up by all the other countries of the world. Thus Great Britain and her colonies furnished about seventwelfths of all the imports into the United States, and bore about seven-thirteenths of the diminution that took place on imports in the fiscal year ended June 80, 1876. More that half of all the domestic experts from the United States in the last fiscal year went to the British Isles, and with her colonies the British Empire took almost two-thirds of the whole amount exported.

RELIGIOUS.

CLEAR LAKE, Ia., Aug. 31.—The Sunday-School Assembly increases in interest and numbers. Hundreds come and go every day, making the number of different persons in attendance upon the Assembly very large. Many of the delegates who have been attending the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Oskaloosa this week arrived on an extra train this morning among them the Hon. E. Jessup, the temper ance nominee for Jovernor. His nomination is halled with great enthusiasm by the people here.

hailed with great enthusiasm by the people here.

A chil ren'siconcert was given in the evening. To-day is temperance-day. Mrs. J. Ellen Fester, of Clinton, Ia., delivered the principal address. It was strong, eloquent, and greatly appreciated. Drs. Newman, Crooks, and Vincent will preach pext Sabbath. Dr. Burr, the eminent lecturer on astronomy, will lecture on Saturday night and Monday forenoon. Every speaker announced on the programme has come promptly. The Assembly will close Wednesday next. Much praise is accorded to the Rev. J. R. Berry for his great success in gresenting such a splendid programme to the Western people.

THE SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 31.—The Southern Penitentiary Commissioners sat all day, but could not agree upon a location, and adjourned until morning. The State officers were present most

of the session, and the discussion was of an informal character. A strong lobby in favor of Chester is here, and some of those formerly for Grand Tower now favor Chester, and have at least one vote in the Commission sure; but a feeling in favor of Grafton is strengthening, and, if the building of a rairoad is guaranteed, that town has the best chance. Such a guarantee has been prepared, pearly all the prominent citizens of Jersey County signing the bond, and a delegation in that interest will arrive at midnight.

Special Dispatch of The Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 31.—The ship of August were:

THE OMAHA BRIDGE.

To prevent any delay to passengers going to Cali-fornia, to Fremont, Nebraska, or to any point west of Fremont, during the 'rebuilding of the Omaha bridge, the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern bridge, the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway are run to Fremont (forty miles west of Omaha) direct, via Mussouri Valley and California Junctions. At Fremont transfer is made direction the trains of the Union Pacific Railroad. Berths in sleeping-cars are reserved, and baggage is rechecked at Fremont in place of at Omaha. As this route is thirty-four miles shorter than through Omaha, it will be seen that there is no danger of missing connections. Examine any reliable map missing connections. Examine any reliable map for this route. Passengers for Council Bluffs and Omaha proper are taken to Council Bluffs, as

MME. TERESA CARRENO-SAURET to Decker Brothers: "I find that for delicacy, sweetness and sympathy of tone, exquisite singing quality, and great strength, your planos are cersinly pre-eminent. Story & Camp, General Agents, 211 State street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR BENT. ndid upright, square, and grand pianos. Burdett and other organs, at lowest rates. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, aliays irritation, and promotes a igorous growth of the hair.

Culture and refinement are admirably tested by the way in which the women and children of a family are attired. This need not necessarily be a matter of great expense. Asheswa Busar Jurnishes, in addition to interesting literary matter, the fullest illustrations and descriptions of changes in fashion, and patterns when they are desired. So the ladies are kept perfectly posted. The West is made practically independent of the East by such a publication. Get it by all means. At least satisfy your curiosity by sending 10 cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for a specimen copy.

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

KELLEY—Andrew Kelley, aged 34 years, killed on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Aug. 31. Funeral from the Father Mathew Temperance Hall Sunday, Sept. 2, by cars to Calvary. please copy.

McELLIGOTT—Aug. 31, Ellen McElligott, native of Ireland, County of Wexford, residence 25 East Eric street.
The remains will be taken to the Holy Nam Church Sunday, Sept. 2, at 12 o'clock, and from there to Calvary Cemetery at 1 o'clock, by cars.

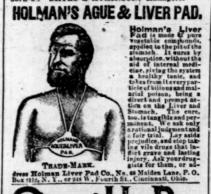
MARRIAGES. BURKE - LYON - At St. Mark's Church, Evanston. Ill., Aug. 29, by the Rev. S. S. Harris, D. D., assisted by the Rey. J. Stewart Smith, Mis-Alice Armstrong Lyon and Mr. Edmund Burke, of hicago.

Chicago.

BORLAND—BLAIR—On the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edward Sallivan, D. B., John J. Borland and Harriet O. Blair, daughter of C. B. Blair, of this city.

HAYDEN—HOW—Thursday, Aug. 30, at 2 p. m., at the residence of the bride's father, the Hon. George M. How, No. 3 Aldine square, by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Albert Hayden, so, of Peter Hayden, Esq., of New York City, and Emma C. How. No cards.

Chicago Depot for Holman's Liver, 146 Dear orn-s'. BATES & ATKINSON, Managers.



Is the safest and the best, is fistantaneous in its action, and it produces the most natural shades of black or brown, does not stain the akin, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite upon every well-appointed toigt for lady or gentleman. For sale by all Druggists and Slair Dreasers. JOSEPH CRISTADORO, Proprietor, P. G. Box 2112, New York.

EDUCATIONAL. DOLTON ACADEMY

- AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

This Institution offers First-Class Instruction. Cheap Board and Tuition: healthful and pleasant location; good building, well finished; ample Apparatus and Library: choice of studies for those who wish to pursue special subjects for special objects; thorough Business Department, and superior instruction in science and the Methods of Teaching.

This is the only school in Northern Illinois whose Teachers are selected because they have received a Normal Education and have had an extensive and successful experience in Normal Schools: therefore it is the only school whose Diploma or Certificate of Graduation will be a guarantee of thorough Normal training. Tuition, 350 a year, which is small when compared with the value of time lost oy attending schools where inexperienced teachers are employed. Board in private families will not exceed 83 per week.

The Principal will give his personal attention to the care of a limited number of boys who desire to fit for Dolton is 6 miles south of Chicago, at the crossing of the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Danvillest Vincennes, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Baifroads. These roads give special rates to students, and run trains to accommodate the School. Send for circulars. Address the Principal at Dolton or Englewood.

B. S. WENTHENGTON, 'Assistants. R. B. SIMONSON, A.M., Prin. Gram. Dep't. MISS E. BISHOP, Principal Primary Dep't. MISS E. BISHOP, Principal Primary Dep't.

• FURNACES.

THE "Crystal" Furnace.

Why try to warm your house with Stoves, when for eighty to one hundred dollars cash, you can have better heat, and avoid dust and dirt, by using the "Crystal" Furnace? Manutactured by FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

56 Lake-st., Chicago. SUGAR. That Wife of Mine Buys Granulated Sugar, per lb, 11c, at

HICKSON'S, 113 E. Madison-st. CLOTHES-CLEANING.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughou the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Co-feetlong. Chicago.

RARRILLS INTEL 204

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Fond Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of punces each, sent free to any address on receipt of the containing and the containing B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Tirst among the requisites of the toliet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not aiways an ear matter. Mmy of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deletorious unternals and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are post-tively startling, and deserve serious consideration, Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, essecially if applied to the head: injuring the latr, trritating the scale, and inducing severe headseles. The character of the ingredious may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scentificy of soaps his business; no recombly declared that persons cataged in this employment were short-lived, from seven to ten years being the lossest period damage. The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toliet Soap is at last obvisted, however, thanks to talenterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Banutr, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Banutr's various productions has for many years been wilely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After vears of patient labors and selectified experiment, Mr. Banutry has succeeded in perfection of the composition of the processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of ladustry.

The state of the s

B. T. BABBITT. New York City.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, 300 Lots W. G. Crockery, 32 Walnut Dressing Case Chamber Sets in white. 50 Walnut Bedsteads in white, 40 Walnut Bureaus in white, 50 Walnut Cribs in white, 30 Parlor Suits, fine and common 40 Lounges, 40 dozen Coal Hods, Wardrob Book Cases, Sideboards, Whatnots, Easy Chai Sofas, Rockers, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Marb top Tables, Walnut Bedeteads and Bureaus. Sh Cases, Parlor and Office Deska, Carpets, Off Clou Parlor Cook Stove, Plane, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

3.000 CASES **CUSTOM MADE** Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION. Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 9:30 a.m.

Prompt. This sale will metude Full Lines of Rochester and Philadelphia-made goods. M. L. Keith's Buff Alex and Congress. The Excelsior Calf Boot, and M. F. Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Sucker Boots in Kip and Veal Calf, any sizes and fully warranted. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday. G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-as

DRY GOODS Tuesday, Sept. 4, 9:30 a. m. Important Seasonable Specialties; 11 o'clock a.m., sharp, in Case-Lots only 5,000 Dozen Hosiery,

REGULAR TRADE SALE.

Fall and Winter Goods. Tuesday, Sept. 11, SPECIAL SALE,

Fur and Wool Hais, Men's and Boys' Sizes; 1,000 Cases. Strictly Perfect. Popular Styles. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ommission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabas BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, AT 9:00 O'CLOCK.

FURNITURE, CHAMBER AND
PARLOR SETS, CARPETS, MIRRORS,
ELEGANT GAS CHANDELLERS,
RESTAURANT AND SALOGN LAMPS,
TWO NEW AND FIRE TONE PIANOS,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES, PHAETON, BUGGT,
AND OTHER MERCHANDISE,
AT OUR SALESROOMS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers. WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE. White and Granite Ware,
Table Cuttery, Plated and Hardware,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.,
At our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctis.

BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Shirts, and Drawers, Cardigans,
Wool Hosiery, &c.,
Full line Hats and Caps, Gloves and Gauntlets,
THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 9:0 o'clock, at their
salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

Therenants will always find salable goods at
these sales. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 dandoiph-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION.
Furniture and Fixtures Restaurant No.
453 West Madison-st., Saturday moraing, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock:
3 Plated Show-Cases,
10 M. T. Tables,
1 Large Pier Mirror,
C. S. Chairs, 100 yds. Br. Carpet,
Shelving, Counters, Scales, Gas-Fixtures, etc., etc.

tures, etc., etc., ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctus.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 85 Randolph-st. We shall sell at 9:30 o'clock this morning an im-NEW FURNITURE,

25 Parlor Suits. 20 Chamber Sets. 75 B. W. Beasteads.

20 Commodes.
Together with a large lot of Carpets and General
lonsekeeping Goods.
Also a good assortment of second-hand Faraltare
and General Merchandise. By RADDIN & CLAPP. ers, 83 & 85 Wabash-av., Chicago,

Extra Large Fall Trade Sale Boots, Shoes & Rubbers TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

3,000 CASES. SOO SAMPLES. Every lot pos-tively to 5e sold without the least reserve. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. RADDIN & CLAPP, Auctions

WASHINGTON

Mr. Hayes' Su Customs of Fo dents

Simon Cameron's Wa tion of Cabin

The Negro Population of the Physical and Soral

WAS HENGTON D. C., AN cratic papers are simple President Haves of junker ing the duties of the Admi ure trips about the country more contemptuously unfa ment of the President by ment of the Freshed to his of as President Hayes. It was earlier Presidents, probably at the greater port to spend the greater port away ron the Seat of Gov erston of FORMER

Washington always wen which he days of the stan distance. John Adams at stage journey to Quincy, spent the hot months at !

Fores: There were then railrouds by which the municate with the Seat of minutes or a few hours.
complaints from the Den
that Jubic business was
the alsoned of the Preside retrests. John Adams, it to date efficial letters from July during the years when the 4th of March, the A official correspondence was carly as the middle of

letters President Adams letters President Adams
John Al
The people elected me to,
night, it is drue; and I de
Gurncy as readily as I could
Servelarias of State. The
the Antorney General trans
all the basiness of consequence
done without my advice and
here in hard me han when,
with them. The post goes
sweet by the return of it, so,
is total. Any one familiar with will admit that it is a bene tion to avoid as much

will admit that it is a bene tion to avoid as much of Wash ington as possible. have spent the summer he ways than President Hays Tile Dispandurion of Old Simon Cameron, the of that i Pennsylvania has under this Administration is in rarious other ways not unfrequently complain a similar slight put upon Grant's Administration; the last few months of office that Pennsylvania has the cabinet, in the person This is lowing table rep with a great deal of accrepre sentatives which each Cabinet, from the beginning to the present Administration; the present Administration; the present Administration of the present Administration of the present Administration of the present Administration of the Areasury of the Present Point of the Areasury of the Present Pland I; South Carolina, 2; Pland I; Coisiana, I; Ref. Olio, 2; Lova, I; Illino Secretary of the Normal Point and Passachasetts, 3; Connective Jerry, 3; Fennsylvania, 1; Maryland, Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland,

A BLUEST

AUTHOR OF "OUGHT WE TO A WOMAN OF FAS LOVELL,"

CHAPTE The Liberta has slowly Chester is allowed to pier, not fifty yards dist Jan Marie should be in Moralpg is now cree paces. The hulls of the vi-walls and inclosures of t each minute in opaquent stil shine white as at m of rose stains the pale Oulcky as her feet will

feering-must I add hor hand, Mrs. Chester r pointed place of trys alone. Timidly, under Marie by name, but gets a lew lattering paces to ber, whose deep line of cible may conceal round a corner,-no Ste turns back despair back to the protection Lydia, and sees-did s John Severne, not balfin the road.
"Sir John, how you

left, Lady Lydia was yo you would all be dance least. I-I am just wa he should not appear of a lion, though a mi counted the beatings of Jean Marie, with his worner, should contributed a one one bit. I am affect the projecting blocks little white.

Sir John Severne wath "You gave one wiferometon, I suspect, sipation as dancing it tot suit you—or me, what grine parenthess.

what grim parenthess.

For a few minutes long arm—"

"Never!"

"And we will start, the la-Riene. As there cessity to harry, we shably as we go along."

But Duphne has aire foutions on the score of Fresh in her memory is passionate instant, the possibility of tree. Fresh in her that his marriage with fixed for August,—that his marriage with fixed for August,—that his marriage with fixed for August,—that he cotor of the bride cided ou!

"I shall wait a few Maris," she resumes, I see nothing of him, a for the te find my road me to avoid tumbling bor—I shall start for "Elither way, you re with you! These thm "I don't know abou "Pray go on, Mirs. ("Woll, I see no—nee trouble of a long wals. "Necessity! Troub "Would you make su dressing any other me!"

"A good deal would other fellow was."

"Say Cousin Felix, supposition an air of fine the start of the supposition an air of fine.

supposition an "If I were so thing so wildly

TOILET SOAP. COILET SOAP

ery it Has No Engl.

. New York City. ALL DRUGGISTS

eman who trakes the recently declared had ent were short-lived; longest period during llowed. followed, perfectly pure, article of however, thanks to the perfectly far. B. T. General, of ed. Soap Manufactaris, is by far the largest of the remove of Mr. is and created by years been which gives is the appropriate seaments of the control of

ary is the trade-mark e for the use of fadies and ily appropriate for gorde-s a heavy lather it is also due ers' use. It is just being the demand for is will ston

T. New York City. ON SALES. GORE & CO. Sept. 1. at 9 o'clock. ng Case Chamber teads in white,

in white, on Coal Hods, Wardrobes, ds, Whatnots, Easy Chairs, and Wool Matrosses, Marole-detends and Bureaus. Show to Desks, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and &c. ore & CO., Auctioneers.

CASES OM MADE es & Slippers UCTION.

pt. 5, at 9:30 a. m. will radiate Full Lines of delphia-made goods. M. L. ad Congress. The Excelsion Pronty & Co.'s celebrated and Veal Calf, any sizes and alogues and goods ready for G. P. GORE & CO.,

TRADE SALE. GOODS. pt. 4, 9:30 a. m. alties; 11 o'clock a. m., zen Hosiery,

, Sept. 11, L SALE. en's and Boys' Sizes; 1,000 rfect. Popular Styles. ORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TTERS & CO. 'S SATURDAY SALE, T. 1. AT Q:30 O'CLOCK.

CHAMBER AND CARPETS, MIRROUS, AS CHANDELLERS, AND SALDON LAMES, FINE YONE PIANDS, ES, PHAETON, BUGGY, I MERCHANDISE, IS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV, TTERS & CO. Auctioneers. TRADE SALE Ware, lated and Hardware,

iated and Hardwar, &c., 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
BUTTERS & CO., Auct. 1.
RSDAY TRADE SALE. OOLENS, CLOTHIES osiery, &c.,
sps. Gloves and Gauntlets,
at 9:30 o'clock, at their
Wabsab-av. always find salable goods at BUTTERS & CO., Auctes.

POMEROY & CO.. ORTGAGE SALE

UCTION. Ixtures Restaurant No. m-st., Saturday morn-o'clock: ases, yds. Br. Carpet, lers, Scales, Gas-Fix-

OMEROY & CO., Auctra. REHOUSE & CO.,

o'clock this morning an im-URNITURE.

N & CLAPP.

es& Rubbers

Fall Trade Sale

Y, SEPT. 4. SAMPLES. Every lot pos-out the least reserve. 10 o'clock.

e lot of Carpets and General

WASHINGTON GOSSIP. pi, 1; Ohio, 3; Iowa, 1: Illinois, 1; Indiana, 2; Mr. Hayes' Summer-Tours---Customs of Former Presi-

dents.

Simon Cameron's Wail-The Distribu

tion of Cabinet-Offices.

The Segre Population of the Capital, and Their

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Some Demo-

riler Presidents, propably without exception, spend the greater portion of every summer say from the Scat of Government. CUSTOM OF FORMER PRESIDENTS.

ds by which the President could comate with the Seat of Government in a few

ates or a few hours. Yet there were few plaints from the Democrats in those days

dicial correspondence was dated from Quincy searly as the middle of May. In one of these

letters President Adams wrote:

JOHN ADAMS.

The people elected me to administer the Government, it is true; and I do administer if here at quincy as readily as I could at Philadelphia. The Secretaries of State. Treasnry, War. Navy, and the Attorney-General transmit me daily, by post, all the business of consequence, and nothing is done without my advice and direction, when I am here any more than when I am in the same city with them. The post goes very rapidly, and I answer by the return of it, so that nothing suffere or is lost.

Any one familiar with the Washington climate

Washington as possible. And many Presidents have spent the summer holidays in less useful

ers President Adams wrote:

Physical and Moral Retrogression.

Massachusetts... Connecticut... New York... Connectient 9 Kentucky 13
New York 19 Ohio 12
New Jersey 3 Indiana 3
Pennayivania 20 Illinois 5
Delaware 3 Missouri 1
Maryland 14 Michigan 2
Virginia 19 Iowa 2
North Carolina 4 Wiscousin 1
South Carolina 6 Oregon 1
The following States have never had a representative in the Cabinet: Rhode Island, West Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florkia, Texas, California, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

Virginia, Alinbama, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, dell'ornia, Minnesota, Kannas, Netraska, and Nevalla.

It is estimated that, in the District of Columbia, out of 1550 population, 50,000, or one-the War, they have immore be said that, since the War, they have immore be said that, since the War, they have immore be said that, since established, and are very wall only the said that, since the War, they have immore be said that, since established, and are very wall only the said that the collection. But this growth does not appear to be accompanied by a corresponding physical or moral improvement. This condition cannot be traced by persons, for political purposes, to the result of suffrage; for neither negroes nor white men have, in this District, any voice in national, or even in local, affairs. The civilization of the negro, here at the said of the sa Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Some Democratic papers are simple enough to accuse President Hayes of junketing, and of neglecting the duties of the Administration for pleasure-trips about the country. Nothing could be more contemptuously unfair than such a treatment of the President by the opposition journals. The truth is, no President has ever so closely attended to his duties in Washington as President Hayes. It was the custom of the acuter presidents, probably without according Washington always went to Mount Vernon, which, in days of the stage-coach, was a good distance. John Adams always took the long size-journey to Quincy, Mass.; and Jefferson sent the hot months at Monticello and Poplar forest. There were then no telegraph and no angulas by which the President could come

promising as their parents. There is undoubtedly a ready explanation for this. In the days when the cologed man was property, his health was certainly setter guarded.

NEORO HAUNTS.

A stroll along "Hell's Bottom," "Louse Alley," and the other localities (with equally fragrant names) mostly devoted to negroes living here, would convince the most prejudiced observer that the ways of the Washington negroes are not the ways of health. Their quariers are squalid; and, even where the locality is such that they could live with a remarkable degree of health, their natural inertia, which they seem untable to overcome, prevents them from paying the slightest attention to the simplest sanitary conditions. There are no free physicians for them, and they often undoubtedly suffer from lack of proper medical attention. Besides, they are ignorant of the simplest laws of health, and disregard the plainect rules of sanitary science. The mortality among the younger classes is very large. One would almost think it was encouraged, as the death of a negro is made an occasion of rejoicing in the circle where the death occurs, and, be the parents and relatives never so poor, the deceased person must always be buried to the accompaniment of a brass band, and like pageantry.

DRAW THE VEIL.

As to the morabity of the negroes in the lowest grades, it would be well to draw a veil. Since the 1st of last January, in this city, 100 dead negro bables have been found by the police, exposed by their parents to die. They were, beyond question, all of them born out of wedlock. Chastity is not an Etniopian wirtne.

It is fair to say that the negroes work well when they can get work to do, and are very peaceable and orderly citizens.

ORVIL GRANT.

Orvil Grant is still about Washington, driving good horses, looking as much like his brother as ever, and having an air of comfort and thrift. You can hardly take a stroll through the corridors of the luterior Department, at any hour of any day, but that Orvil Grant can be seen, busily conferring, i emplaints from the Democrats in those days not public business was seriously impeded by as absence of the Presidents at their summer-nerals. John Adams, indeed, went so, far as the date official letters from Quincy, Mass. In 180 he did this from July until October; and, aring the years when Congress adjourned on the 4th of March, the Adams papers show that

will admit that it is a benefit to the Administra-tion to avoid as much of the heated term in

Gen. Grant, out of dislike to that officer, frequently placed Hancock in commands not suited to his rank; and that, on one occasion, he reduced the number of divisions calling for a Major-General by one, rather than to allow Gen. Hancock to have his rightful command.

E. B. W. LITERATURE.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (AMERICAN REPRINT).

The publishers of the American reprint of the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, five volumes of which are already issued and the live volumes of which are already issued and the sixth in press, are doing an incomparable service to every man who is in quest of information in the arts, sciences, and general literature, and who wishes to keep pace with the progress of the world in all directions. We need hardly tell the intelligent reader what this great work, which has been standard for over a century, is.

LITERARY NOTES. Honry Holt & Co. have in preparation, and will shortly publish, "Egypt," by J. C. McCoan. It will be a companion volume to Wallace's "Russia" and Baker's "Turkey."

John Wiley & Sons, New York, have in preparation the following scientific text-books, which will shortly appear: "New Descriptive Geome-try: Shades, Shadows, and Perspective," a new and complete work, by Prof. S. Edward Warren, and complete work, by Prof. 8. Edward Warren, late of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y.; "Analytical Chemistry," second edition, revised and enlarged, by Prof. De Volsou Wood, of Stevens Institute; also, by the same author, "Elementary Principles of Mechanics, Intended for High Schools and Ladies' Seminaries;" "Differential Calculus," by Prof. J. M. Rice, instructor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., "Mahan's Industrial Drawing," revised and eularged, by Prof. D. F. Thompson, of Rensselaer Polytecnnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; "Rotnerham's Critically-Emphasized New Testament," new edition, revised by the author. During August this firm issued "Theory of Transverse Strains, and its Applications to Buildings, Boofs, Trusses, etc.," a work for architects and engineers, by R. G. Hatfield, author of "American House-Carpenter;" and "Wheeler's Clyll Engineering," designed as a text-book at the United States Military Academy at West Point, by Col. J. B. Wheeler, Instructor in Civil Engineering.

scheme this summer, on the top of the Blue Ridge, at the home of his father-in-law, Senator Davis, of West Virginia. Elkins thinks that, now that the Presidential election is over, and the Electoral vote of New Mexico could do nothing to affect the result, there is a better chance for his scheme. A bill for that purpose once passed the House by a large majority, about the same time that the Colorado bill passed.

OEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. Hancock is obtaining more consideration under this Administration than he did under the last. Grant's hatred of Hancock was intense. Hancock's friends used to insist that

cause whatever auccesses are won by Turks are chiefly due to their gallantry, endurance in the teeth of bad generalship, competent critic recently returned from front gave me an extraordinary picture of way in which the troops are being handle Near Adrianople the usual pregaution of contractions. way in which the troops are being handled. Near Adrianople the usual precaution of outposts, patrols, and advanced guards seemed entirely neglected. He assured me that Suleiman Pasha himself, one of the ablest Generals, had moved some 40,000 men simply on information received from a railroad servant, who, by a blunder natural enough for a civilian, had taken a body of Cossags skirmishers for a Russian army, and telegraphed that the Russians had arrived in force. Long before 40,000 men could reach the spot indicated the Cossacks disappeared, to spread panic and confusion elsewhere.

MORCEAUX.

Arched in the grayish hearens.
Spanning that misty dome,
Bands of inwoven opal
Shine through the small foam.
Beautiful, goiden Summer-rain,
Rain from the portals of Paradise
Drip from the meliow, melting sales,
Fall upon land and main.

Out of the bounteons blessings
Given to mortals below.
I single the showers of Summer.
Down-dropping sweet and slow—
Soft through the musky, Tragrant air,
Trembling wite ball-shy, quivering grace,
Glistening along their carthward race—
Goldness radiant, rare.

This, of all Summer-gifts gentle
Sent by the Maker's hand—
Cheering us, weary beings,
Cooling the thirsty land.
Beautiful, golden Summer-rain,
Faint fades the bow in the violet sides,
Drop from the pertals of Paradise,
Tenderly, not in wain.

Spray on the sea. shore, sparkling
Bright in the morning-sun,
Thousands of peeriess jewels,
Sprits of frohic and fun:
Slivery spray on the emerald sea,
Though sometimes the Western wind be wroth,
Plash forever your cream-like froth,
Innocent, glad, and free.

pose expansion! Why? Do you oppose con-traction! Why! Is it not because all values except credits are affected thereby! If credits were, too, would it not be an amelioration! If the editorial illuminator is turned on this dark place will it not thereupon become light! Let us devoutly believe it. Inquiare.

OSHKOSH.

The Decay of the Lumber Industry, and Its Effect upon the City—An Alleged Lack of Business Enterprise.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Oshkoak, Wis., Aug. 29.—In former years this city was regarded as foremost among the prosperous and growing young cities of the West, and destined to become an important manufacturing point of the State. Situated at the mouth of the Fox River, it naturally became the point for the working-up of the vast forests of pine bordering on that river and its tributaries. Mills were erected all along the river here; the demand for men to work them astracted immigration; and the along the river here; the demand for men to work them attracted immigration; and the city's growth, from its first settlement, was marvelously rapid. The Fox and Woif Rivers, navigable each for over 100 miles up, flowed through a section of farming country surpassing in richness of soil any other position of Wisconsin, the products of which naturally found a market here. In fact, all the trade and traffic of the whole surrounding territory were, by reason of the facilities of communication afforded by tesse rivers and by Lake Winnebago, magnetically drawn here as the point which Nature had intended for their reception. No effort was needed then on the part of her citizens to enhance her prosperity; her natural advantages alone were sufficient to build up a thriving city.

The manufacture of lumber was then a remunerative business, and to-day the majority of our capitalists are men who began life here as pommon mill-hands, and, by rigid economy

Spared on the sea-shore, sparking
Bright in the mornance-and,
Spared of froit and that it seems to me design and the majority of spared on the search of the path of the search of the spared of the search of the s

Main street to-day estify. Bents have fallen off so as to not pay i per cent on the capital invested; while those who were unfortunate enough to mortgage to assist in rebuilding have had their property nearly eaten up by the interest, and a large amount of property must soon pass into the hands of persons holding such mortgages.

est, and a large amount of property must soon base into the hands of persons holding such mortgages.

This is a true picture of what the once most stirring city in Wisconsin is to-day, and for it the citizens themselves are to blame. No city in the West had better natural advantages to start with, which, were they assisted by individual enterprise, would have put her on a permanent and prosperous basis. But the capitalists of Oshkosh are, for the most part, men who came here poor, and have, by the rich natural resources of the country, become unexpectedly wealthy,—not by reason of their enterprise, intelligence, or business tact. They are entirely different from the men of wealth and commercial activity who are to be found in every four-ishing Western city, and they cannot comprehend what benefit would accrue to the city from railroads and manufactures. As a result, factories which would have given employment to large numbers of men have gone elsewhere for want of encouragement, and the city is cut off from railroad connection with the country round about. What the city lacks is enterprising men,—men who have foresight and intelligence enough to see that the faiture of one industry necessitates the establishment of some bther in order to perpetuate her growth; and not men who, after exhausting the city resources in entriching themselves, would out of a fear of the extra tax they would be subjected to, pursue the suicidal policy of refusing to assist any enterprise for the welfare of a city that has done so much for them.

NELLE:

NELLIE.

There, where October similight falls
Asiant in rellow rays.
The radiant freshness of her youth
Bright as the Antumn-days.
A picture dear to mem'ry now
She lingers, tall and fair.
With all the sunshine's golden glow
Snared in her wondrous hair.

What penciled words can e'er portray
One whom our hearts hold dear?
And I must choose the words I say,
Less she perchance should hear;
For, in her shanging hazel eyes,
I've seen a 'red light' sline,
That warns me oft, who know her well,
Of 'danger'' long the line.

But safely may my full heart say
That, be she plain or pretty;
Dull as proverbial circus-clown,
Or like to Valtane watty;
Slight as a wind-swept harebell, pale,
Or as she is, not siender—
Por her, of all the world to-day,
My heart holds love most tender.

She's glad, and sweet, and fair enough
To drive a man demented.
I've seen no mark of angel yet,
And still I'm quite contented.
She makes me laugh, and that is half
That renders life worth living;
And, when some freak of passions speaks,
"Its easier far forgiving.

She swent into my room last eve,
Field-dasses in her hair;
On snowy neck, and fleecy train,
They nestled everywhere.
She turned a rosy, saucy face
To mine; and then—I kissed her!
You need not frown, for Nell did not,
As she's my only sister!
BUTLEE, Mo. C. 1

C. W. H.

Rivalry of Carrier-Pigeons.

Rivalry of Carrier-Pigeons.

Rall Mall Gazette.

A German paper gives some details of the extraordinary development of the breeding and training of carrier-pigeons in Germany since the late war. During the slege of Paris, as is well known, pigeons afforded the only means of communication between the outside world and the inhabitants of the beleagured city. In order that similar messengers might be available in the hour of need pigeon-houses were established, after the conclusion of the war, in most of the larger garrison towns of North and South Germany, and now pigeon-flying is rapidly become a favorite pastime and sport throughout the country. The increased attention thus given to the subject has resulted in the observation of many peculiantites in the birds. Carrier-pigeons of good breed, it is noticed, although they may be started in company and bound for the same place, fly quite independently of one another. Each one selects its own course, some taking a higher, others a lower flight, and speeds on its way without taking any heed of its neighbors. The birds, in fact, seem to know that they are racing, and each one exerts itself to the utmost to arrive first at the goal. In the neighborhood of every pigeon-house there are always certain places, trees, etc., which are usually favorite resorts of the birds, but when coming in be a race the well-bred pigeon never stops for a moment at any of these haunts, but flies straight to his own particular house, frequently arriving there in so exhantsted a state as to be unable even to eat the food it is most fond of. Birds which are sitting, or which have lately batched young, are generally taken in preference to others for racing; but instances have

been known in which carrier-pigeons of goo breed which have been taken to a fresh home and which have hatched young there, have de-serted their brood and flown away to theil original home at the first opportunity they has of escaping.

PITTSBURG.

Address of Capt. Ends on the Subject of Improving the Navigation of the Missis-

sippi.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—Pittsburg has a number of hobbies, not the least important of which, in her estimation, is the improvement of the Onio and Mississippi Rivers; and everything bearing upon that subject is eagerly caught up and made to run the gauntlet of public discussion. When, therefore, Capt. Eads, of jetty fame, proposed to address our people on one of their favorite topics,—river-improvement,—the proposition was gladly accepted, and yesterday afternoon appointed as the time. The hour of 2 p. m. found the hall of the Chamber of Commerce densely packed with leading representatives of the coal, iron, and other industries which have made Pittsburg famous, all anxious to hear what the jetty-man had to say on a submerce denseiv packed with leading representatives of the coal, iron, and other industries which have made Pittsburg famous, all anxious to hear what the jetty-man had to say on a subject in which they were so vitally interested.

Capt. Eads is as prompt a little man as one could find among a hundred; and on this occasion he sustained his reputation in this respect most admirably, much to the pleasure of his auditors, to whom the heat and close atmosphere of the room were anything but agreeable. He commenced by saying that the Father of Waters carried in suspension the debris of half a continent. The cause of this was the velocity of the current which constantly abraded the banks. It also gave the river power to regulate the size of the channel. In narrow places the current acquires great velocity, which diminishes when the stream widens, and a bar is formed. The condition is reversed when the river falls, and, the velocity of the current becoming greater on the bars, they are dredged out, or, as nilots say, "The river is cutting a new channel," The same principle, he said, that had improved the great river at the mouth would remedy these defects wherever applied. By the construction of 300 miles of jetties at proper places, at intervals between the mouth of Red River and St. Louis, a uniform depth of twenty-five feet could be secured the year round, affording all the water necessary to foot the largest craft. In addition to this, \$7,000 square miles of the best land on the continent would be reclaimed. The cost of this work, he thought, would not exceed \$100,000,000, and would probably not reach the one-half of that sum. In conclusion, he said: "Surely such an improvement as this, which is entirely feasible, and within the financial ability of the Government, and whose benefits can be realized in a few years if vigorously pushed, is worthy of the attention of every thinking man. It commends itself to every patriot who studies his country's welfare and greatness, and to every philanthropist who labors to amelior

Resolved, That this Chamber enrestly soil

the co-operation of all other kindred organization in the Valley of the Mississippi, in the call for Convention to meet in St. Louis, early in October to take measures to secure the improvement an permanence of the navigation of one great rivers

Death often passes the old and infirm, And enters the door of the young, And o'er the loved form of the fairest and best His mantle is rathlessly flung.

He passes the but of the poor man, to pause At the bedside of one who has gold, And houses, and land, and jewels so rare That his wealth is of value untold.

All these he would barter if Death would renew His life-lease a few fleeting years; But Death is unyielding, implacable, cold, And spurns both his wealth and his tears. Death passes the weak, and lays his cold hand On the stalwart, the robust, and strong; He summons the brave, and the pure, and the good, And heeds not the doer of wrong.

Why is it, dear Father, that those we need most As we travel Life's wearisome way. Are often called first, and the vile are the last To be touched by the hand of decay?

Alas! we may ask, but no answer comes back
In response to such questions as these;
We may mourn, but not murmur, but humbly
submit
To God and His righteous decrees.
GRANT P. ROBINSON.

Washington as possible. And many Presidents have spent the summer holidays in less useful ways than President Hayes.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CABINET-OFFICES, Old Simon Cameron, the other day, complained that Pennsylvania has no Cabinet-position under this Administration, and that that State is in various other ways not honored. Cameron not unfrequently complained of what he called a similar slight put upon Pennsylvania under Grant's Administration; and it was not until the last few months of Gen, Grant's term of office that Pennsylvania had a representative in the Cabinet, in the person of Simon's son Don. The following table represents, it is believed with a great deal of accuracy, the number of representatives which each State has had in the Cabinet, from the beginning of the Government up to the present Administration:

ROLL-CALL OF THE STATES.

**Secretary of State—Massachusetts, 5; New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; Belaware, 2; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 6; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Louisinan, 1; Kentucky, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 1.

**Secretary of the Treasury—Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Connecticut, 1; New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; Georgia, 2; Mississippi, 1; Louisina, 1; Kentucky, 3; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 3; Indiana, 1.

**Secretary of the May—New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, 1; New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; Georgia, 2; Mississippi, 1; Louisina, 1; Kentucky, 3; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 2; Iowa, 1; Ill nois, 3.

**Secretary of the May—New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, 4; New York, 2; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 4; South Carolina, 1.

**Potimater-General—Maine, 1; Wassachusetts, 4; Connecticut, 1; New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 5; Wartonsia, 1; Massachusetts, 4; Connecticut, 1; New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 4; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 4; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 1; Missouri, 1; Oregon, 1.

**Secretary of the May—New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 4; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 4; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 1;

A BLUESTOCKING. BY MRS. EDWARDS. AUTHOR OF "OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?" "LEAR:
A WOMAN OF FASHION," "ARCRIE
LOVELL," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XI. BARLY LOVE-SONGS.

The Liberta has slowly floated with the tide into the inner roads, and by the time Daphne Chester is allowed to land hes clongside the

pier, not fifty yards distant from the spot where Jean Marie should be in waiting.

Morning is now creeping on with stealthy paces. The hulls of the vessels in the harbor, the walls and inclosures of the fort above, gain at each minute in opaqueness, although the stars still shine white as at midnight, and not a flush of rose stains the pale arch of eastern sky. Quickly as her feet will carry her, suspicious, caring—must I add hoping?—that an escort is at hand, Mrs. Chester runs forward to the appointed place of tristing, and finds herself alone. Timidly, under her breath, she calls Jean Marie by name, but gets no answer. Advancing a few faltering paces towards some logs of timber, whose deep line of shadow it is barely possible may conceal him, she glances round a corner,—no Jean Marie is there. She turns back despairingly, half resolved to go back to the protection of the Liberta and Lady

Lydia, and sees—did she not expect to see?—Sir John Severne, not half-a-dozen steps behind ner Sir John, how you startled me! When I left, Lady Lydia was your partner. I thought you would all be dancing for another hour, at least. I—I am just waiting for Jean Marie. If he should not appear." This with the boldness he should not appear." This with the boldness of a lion, though a minute ago she could have counted the beatings of her own heart. "If Jean Marie, with his usual fine genius for going wrong, should contrive to miss me, it does not matter. I don't mind walking home to Quernee alone one bit. I am afraid of nothing." And, in confirmation of her extraordinary valor, Mrs. Chester leans back against one of the projecting blocks of timber, and turns a little white.

valor, Mrs. Chester leans back against one of the projecting blocks of timber, and turns a little white.

Sir John Severne watches her face narrowly.

"You gave one waltz too many to Mr.
Broughton, I suspect, Mrs. Chester. Such dis-sipation as dancing till 2 in the morning does not suit you—or me, either," he adds in some-what grim parenthesis. "When you have rested for a few minutes longer, you will just take my arm—"

Quernec alone,—I mean if you can really wish to walk three miles for the sake of pleasure, not duty!"

Need I put on record Severne's answer, or the sequel to his answer?

They return, Daphne's hand resting, shyly, on the young man's arm, through the morning twilight, to Fiel-de-la-Reine; their path, when they get clear of the town, winding across fields and lanes, heavy still with the night odors of elder and of meadow-sweet, and with the thrushes calling low good-morrows to their mates among the hedges. After this, coming back again upon the sandy sea road, they watch the sun rise above the hills of the Cotentin, on the coast of France. They are affected to rapture by the beauty of the morning, they make notes in natural history of which almost Fraulein Schnapper might approve, respecting the early singing of the thrushes. Sir John looks at his watch when the first point of crimson uprises on the French horizon, and both of them are amazed, as though it were some new astronomical discovery, that the sun should quit his bed at 3:58 on this, the earliest morning of the year! They chat gayly about the people on the wacht, about "Max and the Arab," about the emancipated novelist, about the wily widow. They speak calmly, as concerning matters unconnected with themselves, of Clementina Hardeastle and her Cousin Felix. The whole world, Clementina lancluded, might listen to their conversation from first to last, and discern no hint of love,—no whisper, even, of the possibility of love's approach. And yet, when they have bidden good-by at.

And yet, when they have bidden good-by at the wicket-gate of Fiel-de-la-Reine, when And yet, when they have bidden good-by at the wicket-gate of Fiel-de-la-Reine, when Daphne finds herself walking alone through the silent lift-scented paths of the farm garden, a sensation too subtly blent for perfect happiness of perfect pain swells at her heart.

The whole world might have listened to their conversation! Yet she knows, just as plainly as though he had declared his passion in set form of speech, that Sir John Severne loves her.

onversation! Yet she knows, just as plainly as though he had deelared his passion in set form of speech, that Sir John Severne loves her.

CHAPTER XII.

LATENT JEALOUSIES.

"Love! Well, on that point the less said the better, perhaps," remarks Aunt Hosie, obtained in the second of the control of the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decident in the memory are the facts that his marriage with Clementina Hardeastle is faxed for Aurest,—that the usure of the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second that his marriage with Clementina Hardeastle is faxed for Aurest,—that the usure of the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the second turned to the decident of the part of the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second to the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, and the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are decidently as a second turned to the milliser, and the color of the bridesanaids' bouncts, are de

v.tanty into the singgish currents of her existence.

"An ald woman's opinions signify nothing,"
pursue Aunt Hosie, as she distributes round
the forks and spoons. "An old woman's opinions signify nothing—happily for Mr. Broughton—so long as young and pretty girls are content to listen to the words of wisdom that fall
from his lips. Aithough, how a person as cultivated as Miss Hardenstle, not to speak of
yourself—you are listening to me, Daphinel—
how young women, destitute neither of parts
nor education, can hold out the encouragement
they do to an empty-headed creature like
"Coursin Felix" passes my comprehension."
I should premise that during the past three
days Felix Broughton and Miss Hardenstle have,
through one seeming accident or another, linger-I should premise that during the past three days Felix Broughton and Miss Hardcastle have, through one seeming accident or another, lingered away the greater portion of their time at Fief-de-la-Reine. Aunt Hose has, in consequence, had ample opportunity for verifying her judgments in the matter of modern love-making and modern lovers. The drift of her remarks will suffice to show in what direction these judgments tend.

"Felix Broughton may not be a Solomon," says Mrs. Chester. "It he were, I don't suppose he would care to talk to me. As for his eveglass, I cannot see that short sight is a proof of shallow brains. Besides, how good he is to Paul! Always something in his pockets for the child,—always."

"Don't take the unnecessary trouble of accusing yourself by all these excuses," interrupts Aunt Hose, coolly. "Daphne Chester is no more in love with Mr. Felix Broughton than Clementina Hardcastle is in love with Sir John Severne. It would be quite impossible forme to find stronger language in which to express myself."

Dapline hides her face away behind the shelter of a bowl she has been lavishly filling with roses, thiss, and honeysuckles.

be so wanting in charity."

"It would be less like me, I hone, Daphne, to be wanting in a sense of common honesty.

'The Loan of a Lover' may be a pretty subject for comedy, on the stage. In real life such manners, such levity, are tolerably sure to have a tragic ending. Have the kindness to set the dishes straight, child, if you please. Four drawing lessons "—this with emphasis—"do not seem to have improved your eye for symmetry."

The members of the yachting party have received an invitation, collectively, to partake of high-tea at Fief-de-la-Reine; a moonlight sand-eelling expedition to constitute the amusement of the evening. When the appointed time comes, however, only three of the expected guests put in an appearance.—Sir John Severne, Felix Broughton, and Mass Hardeastle.

Lady Lydia, it is vaguely believed, may be somewhere on the Channel between this and Normandy. Races are going on at St. Maio, and Lady Lydia, with Mrs. De Mauley and Max, was last seen on the pier near upon the hour when an excursionist steamer was advertised to depart for France. Miss Rivers, knapsack on shoulder, is taking a solitary walk round the island. The Arab has been lost since yesterday. Of Mr. Jorningham, I need scarcely add, no one for a moment speaks or thinks.

"And so, unless any of my lawful guardians come to life, I must ask the Miss Vansittarts to be my chaperons," says Clementina, as she is taking off her hat in Daphne's little white, country-looking bedroom. "That is, if chaperons, the crowning mistakes of civilization.

is taking off her hat in Daphne's little white, country-looking bedroom. "That is, if chaperons, the crowning mistakes of civilization, could by any possibility, be needed at Fief-dela-Reine! O, Mrs. Chester, how good it must be to inhabit a house like this," she continues. "Not an instand, not a book to be seen.—our bedrooms at home are lined with books, 'in case any of us should feel sleepless in the night.' Mrs. Hardcastle says. A sea of whose chemical constituents you know nothing, around a sky you have never been forced to survey through telescopes overhead—ah, and what delicious real roses!"

And balancing herself on the broad granite casement ledge, Miss Hardcastle leans forth her town-complexioned face, amidst the labyrinth of odorous, bloom laden branches that droop around.

of odorous, bloom-laden branches that droop around.

"The roses one buys in London never seem quite real, against country ones," she goes on presently. "Besides, when I was young, I was so tortured with botany, classifying, after Linnacus or Jussicu, every flower that blows, that I almost grew to hate the smell of them. And to think you have never had a governess, Mrs. Chester, never been to a lecture, or assisted at a conversatione! What have I done to deserve such cruel reverses at the hands of Jate!"

"Reverses!" echoes Daohne Chester, some-

[To be continued next Saturday.] A WOMAN OBJECTS TO FARMING FOR A

LIVING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—As I was reading in the papers the variety of plans suggested by different parties to help the poor, I thought how easy it was to suggest, and how hard the working class would find it to carry out some of these plans proposed for their relief. My heart ached as I recalled the past, when, young and vigorous, tull of life and hope for the future, starting out with my husband into a the future, starting out with my nusband into a new country, on a farm. Farming is a profession of presently. "Besides, when I was young, I was so tortured with botany, classifying, after Linnaeus or Jussieu, every flower that nlows, that I almost grew to hate the smell of them. And to think you have never had a governess, Mrs. Chester, never been to a lecture, or assisting after the start of the start of the start of deserve such cruel reverses at the hands of Jate!"

"Reverses!" echoes Daphne Chester, somewhat hastily. "Yes, it comes lightly enough to you, no doubt, to use that word. You, Miss Hardeastle, who cannot yet have tasted one actual trouble, who have verything to make the present sweet—"

"Oh, I know, I know," interrupts Clementina, with a jarring little Jaugh. "When people are engaged it is thought the correct thing, always, to address them in that kind of jubilant strain. As if marringe were such a panacea for himaringe were such as panacea for himaringe were such a panacea for himaringe were such as panacea for himaringe were such as panacea for himaring were such a panacea for himaringe were such as panacea for himaring were such as panacea for himari new country, on a farm. Farming is a profession as much as any other branch of business,

be more crued and unpartdonable, be be whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the whole question of currency. Do you op pointed, the numerous weathbusiness blocks on the point of the point of the question of the question of the point of the question of the point of the question of the point of the question of the q fluished public works [Where are those works, and where is the money to finish them!—ED.], until they have time to look this emigration elephant square in the face. Let parties consider the risk they run in this suggestion, lest they find themselves forced to dip deeper into their pockets for their relief than they have yet done. Speculators have already started up, and advertice lands for this charitable object. They care nothing for the poor, and maybe these very lands are bogs, or sloughs, or low lands fit for naught but to allure the poor fly into the spider's web.

Another evil, more formidable than the rest, is the imposition practiced often by these same parties seeking help. Let all remember the Chicago fire, and beware of imposition. There will be many who will avail themselves of help, who won't work, and never did work. They will, if they are helped off to some other quarter of the globe, return again to seek help from the same generous source, or follow house-breaking and any other disreputable pursuit. It is the opinion of many that there are very few in proportion of the laboring class who really suffer for the necessaries of life. They are actually no worse off than hundreds of those to whom they look for help. They can't get the luxuries of life, as they did once, and have to economize very closely to live at all. I would recommend parties, if they have any curiosity, to ascertain the standing of the most of families regarding their means of living, and they would soon learn that those very iamilies they look upon with envy are actually as badly off as themselves; but they know there is no alternative but to do the best they can and be patient till better times. True, they may have houses to live in, and bernaps to rent, but thus, instead of helping them, is a source of taxation that involves all they bring in. It is not those who complain and grumble that are the worst off. Some are always imagining that, if they would be satisfied; but, on the contrary, they would be no better pleased.

I was

condition, they would be satisfied; but, on the contrary, they would be no better pleased.

I was in the Benevolent Association for years, and I found it was almost impossible to tell who were actually needy. Those times are not changed, when pride or independence does not exist, but indolence and greed instead. One may look out lest he be imposed upon.

My plan to get the poor through the winter would be to donate toward buying provisions, which will be cheap to buy by the quantity of farmers, who may possibly sell a little below the market price to help the poor. Coal is cheap, and might be bought below the market price to help the poor. Coal is cheap, and might be bought below the market price. Rents are cheap; rent a large building or some buildings. Let those who are truly without a home be placed here, and kept while they are employed upon public works, or anything else which can be found for them to do. This plan will be a true test to learn who will work and who will not, and let them suffer if they will not.

Many families who have no man have little jobs around the house for a man; let any one who, has these little jobs to do apply to the House of the Good Samaritan. I include only that class who do rough work,—not the class composing the aid of the Young Men's Christian Association. Almost every one keeping house can spare something toward a bare furnishing of this House of the Good Samaritan.

I think my plan can easily be accompliabed, and time given through the winter to help all parties to weigh well the best plan to pursue, provided there are in the spring poor to be cared for. The time is not far distant when prosperity will again dawn upon our land, and then perhaps we won't have more laborers than we need. My plan regarding caring for the poor in the winter is partially on the souphouse plan,—nothing to exceed the expense of a souphouse. If every one would devote a little for this object, we would find it the cheapest way to get through the winter.

ANTI-TARK WOMAN.

Concessions to Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Men.

Keyser (W. Va.) Tribune.

Each engine has a regular crew of hands that operate it when used. Nearly ail are enabled to make full time, as it is aimed to have force employed sufficient to do the work, and no more. At the end of divisions places are to be provided were employes can rest and be comfortable while waiting for the return trip. One chief grievance complained of by the man

THE SILVER DEMONETIZATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30.—From an article in your paper of Aug. 29. sneaking of the Coinage act of 1873. I clip the following:

In fact, that act did not demonetize aliver. It repealed the authority coin silver dollars; but how? exercily in the fill, it was not the way for two years that the ablowed model and the street of the fill of th

think you will concede that there was no essential change made in codifying the lays.

ALBERT BANTER.

REPLY: The facts are few and plain. Prior to the act of February, 1873, the silver dollar was a legal tender for any amount. The act of 1873 prohibited the further coinage of the silver dollar, not in terms, but by providing that "the silver coins of the United States shall be," etc., omitting the silver dollar. It added, "and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in one payment." This merely prohibited the further coinage of the silver dollar, which, however, remained a legal tender, the worus "said coins" referring to the coins named, which did not include the silver dollar, in the codification of the laws, the next year, this section of the act of 1873 is transposed to the title of "legal tender," and its worus changed so as to read: "The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." The demonstitution of the silver dollar, left incomplete by the act of 1873, was perfected in the Revised Statutes by substituting for "said coins" the words "the silver coins," thus including the silver dollar.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED CIRCUIT JUDGES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

FULTOR, Ill., Aug. 29.—Believing it to be very doubtful whether the newly-elected Circuit Judges have any suthority to act as such, and that the question should be tested without delay, I would call the attention of the profession, and of Attorney-General Edsall in particular, to the provisions of the 14th and 15th sections of Art. VI. of the Constitution of 1870. By said 14th section it is provided that Circuit Judges shall be elected on the first Monday in June, 1873, and every six years thereafter. Said 15th section requires that said Judges shall be elected by general ticket. Both of said sections have been ignored in the recent Judicial elections. I, therefore, submit that it is the duty of Attorney-General Edsall to take prompt sotion in the matter. THE NEWLY-ELECTED GIRCUIT JUDGES.

"WHEN ONCE WE REST, WE DARKEN."

Far is the flight before our souls
Shall reach the sun, before they shall have passed
Through the wart space of air between that rolls,
As 'twere a boundlesse sea whose waves may cast
The restless, eager spirit on the shere
Of the long-sought-for land. Yes, far the flight,
And, asour spirit-wings unfold and tread
The air, each movement strike a spark of light,
And greater speed is greater light to shed
Its radiance, until we seem to be
The light we make; till in some fatal spot
Of mountain-summit, or of bash, or tree,
We rest and darken; all the light we'd got
Is dimmed and lost. Rest not.

MATTER MATTER.

THE HOME

LETTER-BOX etters for the following contributors to The me are to be found at this office. They can be

Clinfonts (packs Zig-Zag, Styx and Strass,

BRAIN, STOMACH, AND FEET.

If not dissipated, And the brains are lo In the head, where Nature designed,
To books we repair,
And find comfort there—
Yes, a fullness of joy for the mind.

But locate the brain
In the stomach, and then
enjoyment will be in our meat;
The appetite sharp,
We care not for harp, But cry, "I want something to eat."

And now let us speak
Of Dame Nature's freak
lacing the brains (what a cheat!)
In the heel or the toe, For then to dancing we go, for pleasure we draw on our feet. We hall the Convention!

(What a glorions invention!)
We enjoy it in anticipation.
The intellectuals greet,
The epicurean eat,
And dancers can have recreation.

Some are for lectures, some for a fair; Some are for masking, some for bazar; Some are for dancing, all are for fun; wever divided, all cherish "The Home

IMPORTANT.

GOOD DEEDS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Hionwood, Aug. 29.—Alighting from the train at Evanston the other day in the midst of a pelting shower, I was ruefully gathering my draperies about me for a flight through the storm, when the driver of a carriage standing near politely invited me to step within and he would take me wherever I wished to go. I scanned his face curjously to see if it were familiar, but unmistakably it was the face of a stranger. Availing myself of his courtesy, however. I was soon safely deposited in dry quarters. But as I rode I pondered, and as I pondered I became more and more determined that my homely here should not exist longer unhonored and unsung. In this age, when courtesy is below par, and politeness is supposed to be the prerogative of gentle birth and culture, was it not refreshing to encounter a man willing to extend kindness to a stranger, IMPORTANT.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A question has come before as which deserves an immediate answer: Who belong to The Home as members? Is it contributors only, or all who are interested? My friends, we will give you all a warm welcome. If you could all have attended our meeting at the Sherman House club-room, you would have then formed some idea of our friendly feelings. We want all who are interested in this our Home to consider ter a man willing to extend kindness to a stranger, with no prospect of reward? What a goodly place this world would be to tarry in if everybody went prowling about, not bent on mischief and scandal, but seeking chances of doing good. If A should follow up B to press upon him a service, and B ome idea of our friendly lesings. We want all the are interested in this our Home to consider hemselves as members of The Home, even though lot contributors. Surely we see that all cannol contribute, for there is no room; but shall a memfollow up B to press upon him a service, and B should pass sleepless vigils in meditation how most delicately to smooth the difficulties from C's crooked lot! Imagine, if you can, the strange transformation in Vanity Fair if every idle heart were turned to courteous deeds and acts of love! No more backbitings, no more cannibal feasts of character, no more craft and malice, grasping of throats, and unhallowed "pounds of fiesh" to balance cruck bargains; but, instead, the only rivalry should arise in doing good one to another, the only emulation be that which sprang from greed of rendered services of love. us? They are part and parcel of us, and I should regret to feel that all whom I have received such valuable letters from, and who are so interested in The Home, are not members. We consider you able workers, and we need your assistance. We claim you as ours; and is not this sufficient? We anticipate a happy meeting, and we want to see you all. Then come, kind friends, and we will do the best we can to please you. We will give you a warm welcome, and treat you to the best edibles our larder will furnish. Chat, I can assure you that you will enjoy your visit, for I am led to believe from personal observation that Chicago is not a hash-loving city. I have dined on the West Side, lunched on the South Sude, and breakfasted

ide, lunched on the South Side, and breakfasted n the North Side, and no hash has met my vision, r even been scented in the air. I have been here ry the people here; they are among the best you will find anywhere. I came here among you commaratively a stranger, desirous of seeing what we would do about a convention, as some thought we were all strangers, and never could work harmoniously. I have received the kindest attention, and been led to believe that we can do much to dease and entertain our friends who will join us. the observed that the charm was broken now. 'I can write no more,' said she, 'now that I ave seen those whom I loved to answer sharply and criticise; they are too good-natured, and I love them." Have we not then reached an important tandpoint in this our Home? We hope to live and rork hamoniously. All cannot think alike; but at each express her views freely and frankly, and ondemn none if they differ from us. Let us ever xercise charity to all; and this brings to mind that Irs. J. C., of Grand Rapids, will think a friend f mine unfaithfur to his promise; but do not, I eg of you; he is the same true helper, but the rouble lies with you. What is the number of our Post-Office box? How many similar mistakes cour in our contact with everyday life! We so freen blame others when the whole trouble lies.

bargains; but, instead, the only ravalry should arise in doing good one to another, the only emulation be that which sprang from greed of rendered services of love.

"Peace on earth, good will to men," sang out the morning stars, but the sweet chorus has jangied sadly out of tune, and in the discord of a selfish world its echo is about forgotten. Yet I hardly think we need wait for millennial days to set the world throbbing to the Judean song again. A stone cast into the sea is a little thing, but from its grave widen the ripples of almost infinite succession.—a whispered word is not much to drop upon the quiet night, but the acoustic waves bear it onward to the shores of eternity. There is no perishing of thought, or word, or action possible. Every influence, be it for good or for evil, which emanates from human hearts, lives forever. As the passage of a bird's wing through the air is said to be felt as far as the universe extends, so our idlest thought shall have some influence upon eternal life.

If all this tremendous power were directed and controlled by love, how grand would be the result! Surely we carry Heaven within our hearts if we but knew it. Man does not need to die to inherit the Kingdom; its glory lies all about him, and it needs but the alchemy of unselfsh deeds, and noble creeds, reduced to practice to flash the splendor over our path. There is nothing easier, I know, than to sit here in the rainy gloaming and preach about how beautiful life might become if men and women keved their lives to purer ideals, as the flutes of a mighty orchestra are toned to one harmony; but I confess to you that life is more difficult than its sermons; for, if all the preachers practiced, and all the physicians cured themselves, our pilgrimage here would be as easily accomplished as fruit-gathering in havest time. The angel who writes over against our lofty creeds, our paltry deeds, must frace the seroll with pitying eyes. There is not much that is lovely in our lives, we often think, remembering our petulance, our

meadow, can make the whole air tipsy with deliclous perfumes. If every clover should refuse to
live because its individual life were of so little account, where would be the ravishing fragrance
which the wind wafts us from an uneut clover field?
Let each one see that no day passes in which we do
not bring forth at least one flower,
and I think the world will be a sweeter place to
live in by-and-by for all of us.

The Divine Teacher did not say, "He that giveth a barrel or an ocean of water- in my name,"
but only a "cup" is sufficient to inherit the reward. There are thousands of little things that lie
all about us to do, and if we neglect them for those
that have high-sounding names, and bring us perhaps a greater meed of praise, we miss our opportunity of sweetening life, most wofully. I have
seen young men who could be the Chevalier Bayards of society, whose very commonplaces assumed the guise of courtly deeds, so perfect their
manner and fascinating their address, whose conduct at home to sister and mother, or the
despised "poor relation." was worse than that of
a Comannec Chief to his squaw. All the graceful
speeches and chivalric service rendered to Flora
McFlimsy go for nothing to stamp your rank as
gentleman and gallant if your politeness expires
with the lights and music of the ball-room. The
courtier who spread his manule for the proud foot
of Rugland's Queen to tread upon was not so great
a hero as he who put aside the draught of life from
his own lips that the dying soldier might queench
his thirst. It was not in the splender of royalty's
court that the gentle spirit cast the whiteness of its
bloom, but out upon the lonely field of death
amid the stricken and the lowly. Are we
not too apt to save our pretty speeches
and delicate deeds of courtesy for strangers, and
in the privacy of our own families to degenerate
into boors and hoydens? The smenities of social
life. If carried on between parents and children,
husbands and wives, and brothers and children,
husbands and wives, and bro

haired pioneer as sae rocks to and fro in ner "old arm-chair" in the backwoods of Minnesota, watching for the Saturday Home, and greedly dewording it contents; and then watching on the saturday Home, and greedly detection of the pass more rapidly that she may see another group of us before her. She is too feeble to join us, but as she sits rocking in her solidary room, she thinks of, and eagerly watches, every movement we make, and many a prayer ascends to you High Throne for our success and Godspeed. Seriely whe is a member of our Home, are ascends to you High Throne for our success and Godspeed. Seriely whe is a member of our Home, and as one of us.

I hear nany letters are waiting me at home, but do not feel desouraged if id not answer at once. Please give me time and I will answer you if I can; if not i will tell you so. Some of you want plants to winter bloming. You are aware. I dare say the part of the part of

commands.—why, then I think the latter days will be close upon us,—the New Jerusalem at our very nresides.

I have been surprised in lightly running over a standard book of etiquette to find this sensence: "Never thank a servant; it is an evidence of ill-breeding." Even the bitter experiences I have garnered of the modern servant-maid's inhumanity to her mistress would not lead me to indores such a sentiment. A pleasant "If you please," or a gratuit-ous "Thank you," are famous helps to good feeling below stairs, and I think no lady need fear for her dignity in carrying courtesy to drawing-room and kitchen alike.

I would like to call out some ideas, if possible, upon the simplification of household iabor. In these times when thousands of ladies are forced to do their own work, when servant-girls are becoming so sensitive, that their fine organizations shrink from even merited reproof, and a host of inexperienced wives, young and old, are wreatling migntily with the mysteries of household labor, some helpful ideas are in order from retired campaigners. Tell us ye honored host, how did you subdue the powers of darkness and gain unto yourselves the laurels of victory over pot, pan, and kettile. In what Thermopylean pass did you encounter the impudent Bridget, the dishonest tradesman, the crafty vender of interant produce, overcoming the host and holding your own! How gained you the bloodless victory over misrule and waste? How was the campaigne planned that brought method out of madness, and systematized from the chaos of wash-day the good cheer of well-regulated meals? How about hand-to-hand combats with the dish-cloth, tooth and mail onslangth upon rusty stovelles and month bunds of hair, prepared at a moment's notice to march to the front for dress paradet She that riseth up in our midst and telleth us the secret of success shall be crowned the Queen of all.

SWEET BABES.

SWEET BABES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lake View, Aug. 30.—Ever since my earliest childhood I have been very fond of children. But I have always felt a pity for the multitude of poor, sour, 'shalf-washed, and miserably-cared-for infants and children that have come under my observation. Classificas is said to be next to godilies.

pers and nurses, whether through indolence provence I am not able to say. But I am

Hoping I may be able to drop one hint that will

terns you have will be acceptable. And in conclusion, let me say the time is short. We must know simmedistely what assistance you can give us, and do not think. Well, I will not hurry, for mine will make little difference. We are each but one grain of the sand which fills our hour-glass, but there must not be one grain missing, clee our time is imperfect. It is decreed that the best of friends must part, and as I bend my steps homeward I think of you all with pleasure; and please receive many thanks for your hospitality and kindness, and I am led to exclaim. Surely all of our Tranzum Home people are worthy of a better acquaintance, and the more I less of you the more I desire that the acquaintance so singularly commenced shall go on and on, and I regret that I was obliged to refuse so many of your kind invitations to call, visit, etc. Home requires my attention, for I have already remained far beyond my aliotted time. May we all meet at our Convention, and not one link be found missing in our Home chain; for many faces which I desired to see were missing at our last meeting. Let us make this Convention a gala day, which shell be remembered with pleasure as we journey on through life's many busy scenes, and each one feel that she is there to make some other ones more happy, and relieve them of the burdens which beset them, for two days of their life at least. May you all enjoy your visit to Chicago on the 26th and 27th of September as I have done during the past three weeks, and you will say with me, "God bless our Home."

FERR. LEAF.

Box 1,976, Ottawa, Ill.

charitably inclined to think it owing to the latter cause.

Hoping I may be able to drop one hint that will enable some inexperienced mother to make her habe more comfortable, as well as pleasing. I would recommend the following treatment: Be systematic with a baby, and it will gire you less trouble. Give baby his bath every morning at a regular hour, and as soon as possible,—asy immediately after breakfast. Some children can be put into a little thi, others cannot. I have a friend whose little child nearly lost the use of its limb by her persistent use of the tab. It was too great a shock to the child's system, but the mother though the cried because he was cross, a too common way of accounting for a helpless child's cries. I am digressing, however. Whether in a tub, or on a blanket in the lap, is of little difference, the same result can be obtained. Have the water teptd, and bathe first the little head, then the face, without soap. Then the entire body may be thoroughly washed with soap, carefully rinsed, and gently wiped dry, and powdered well with Lubin's infant-powder or corn-starch, which is equally as good for the skin, and much less expensive. All wax should be carefully removed with a sort cloth from the ears, the corners of the little eyes and the nostrills made perfectly nice, and the nails of both fingers and toes carefully trimmed, and every bit of soil removed from them. A babe should have its moath thoroughly washed with cold water at every morning bath. It is very refreshing to the little gums, and will prevent sour mouth. It may be done by covering the forefinger with a soft bit of oid linen, and, after dipping it in the water, pass it gently over the roof of the mouth and gams. The babe will like it so well that you can repeat it several times.

There is nothing wore than a crasted head, and it can always be avoided by care. If there is the least appearance of it, do not irritate the scalp by trying to remove it with a comb. That only aggravates the matter. Grease it thoroughly with a little

the hand.

Aunt Lucy, haven't you just what I want? I have a recipe for the steamed, but want my mother's old recipe for the baked brown bread. Any one who can supply me will greatly oblige

NANNIE C.

EDUCATING CHILDREN. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—I have been much interested

in the letters which appear so often in this paper on the education of children. I think people are beginning to realize what an awful responsibility rests upon them in the rearing and culture of these innocent little plants. It is not enough to see that they are well clothed and have sufficient healthy food to eat. Their dispositions should be studied, and the many evil traits which so soon show themselves carefully subdued and brought under control. And, mothers, do invite the confidence of your children; take an interest in their griefs and joys; make them feel that you were once a child yourself, and so can understand all their perplexities. I tell you if there were more confidential and sympathetic relations between parents and children there would be much less toy be in the which hasms have seen people living for their children's minds or thoughts and control there would be much less toy be in the which hasms have seen people living for their children's minds or thoughts the society of people outside the home circle. Or else, if endowed with reflicent, shy natures, they shut up their sorrows in their own breasts, when, if they could only feel that their mother took an interest in their grief, what exquisite pain it would have given to have sobbed out that grief on her boson encircled by her loving arms. Some natures there are so shy and timid that their confidence must be sought, for it will never be given voluntarily. It seems to me nowadays that parents are so taken up with pet projects of their own that they have no time to myte the society of the children, who form engagements and amusements for themselves. Those are not insured into by the parents, and associates not insured into by the parents, and associates of the age, want of veneration and respect for those older than themselves. I have stood transfixed with amazement to hear children, who form engagements and amusements for themselves. Those are not insured into by the parents are so taken up with pet projects of their own that they pay the ins

ANEMONE. PLUM PRESERVES AND FLIRTING. PLUM PRESERVES AND FLIRTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICARO, Aug. 31.—I can no longer be silent,
but must have my say among the sisterhood. The
usual (therefore the proper!) way seems to be to
give one or two recipes for whose goodness one
can vouch, and then to feel at liberty to express
one's opinion of people and things in general.
Now, is not that charming? Now for the recipes.
In preserving damson or any other kind of blums
allow half a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit.
Put in alternate layers in a stone jar; add one teacup of water, put a small plate over the mouth of cup of water, put a small plate over the mouth of the jar, and tie over it two or three thicknesses of

the jar, and tie over it two or three thicknesses of brown paper; set the jar in the stove-oven for two and a half nours, with a steady, not too hot, fire. On pouring out to can, the plams will be found whole, and the juice richer and thicker than when boiled in an open kettle.

I think I have seen in The Tribuxe something like the recipe I am going to give for filling glass jars without breaking, but perhaps less simple. Fit three layers of thick brown paper to the bottom of a large tin dish-pan. Wet them thoroughly with cold water, but do not let the water stand on top of the paper. Set the glass jars or jelly-glasses on the paper, in the dish, and fil, without fear of breaking.

of the paper. Set the glass jars or jelly-glasses on the paper, in the dish, and filt, without fear of breaking.

So much for recipes; now for opinions: The provocative cause of this letter is the admiration I feel for Amie M. Hale. I do not know whether to call her Mrs. or Miss. but that is her own particular basiness, so I will call it blessed, that in the columns of The Thebas he belongs to us all.

It is so beantiful in this world of ours to find a woman so clear-headed and warm-hearted that I cannot withhold from it my tribute of admiration. I feel that her kindly, sen-sible letters are doing much good. Instance her letter about the rioters, every word of which was golden truth. Would that mothers of boys would lay it to heart. Also, one appearing in 'hax Tribuns of the Jan. 20.

Dear sister women I taink so many of us are willing to do the right, no matter how hard, if only the right we knew, but in hesistating become discouraged, that for them and myself I want to thank you for these good and practical suggestions. You have the gift to plainly speak the truth without offending. May you be long spared to do good. In The Tribuns of Saturday before last appeared a letter on "Flirting." I have forgotten the signature. The remarks on flirting were good, if flirting consists in making signs, and speaking to strangers on the streets, —possibly har-tenders, or worse; but I am old and old-fashioned, and am loath to think that any decent girl could do anything

of the kind. However, much can be pardoned young girls for their ignorance and a certain lawiess spirit of fun; but! pity them for the bitter blushes of shame in after years, when they know the motives to which coarse men attribute their actions. But, as the story goes, a newly-married gentleman (Heaven save the mark!) first with a poor girl, and they are engaged. The wife, knowing all, seeks him, and after a scene of penitence (what could the penitence of such a man be but craven cowardice!) she joyfully forgives him, and they live happily ever after, only disturbed by the "woman spite" of the poor girl, who sends his lore-letters to his wife.

Now, what a nice arrangement! I draw a long breath in writing it,—what a marriase! With honor, confidence, respect gone, what is left of love! Men do not quibble and cover up their motives to themselves as women do, and when this man saw his wife sitting at the head of his table, trying to wear the girl's ring, living with him, knowing he did not love her. what did he think of her! It seems to me that it shattered for ever any ideal he may have had of woman's purity and goodness. In this case it would not matter much, as his seeking to crueily deceive one of a class, who, being most unprotected, had the greatest claim on his chivalry and manly kindiness, showed that he had only brutai instincts; but I feel that women, by erecting so low a standard of moraity for men, and iorcuns all things in them, often do those they love best an injury, and rain their own lives. Often, too, I think their motives are misconstrued. Man's vanity will believe much, but not all; and where everything is freely forgiven and condoned, a man bad enough to need so much forgivness has but one step to take to believe that the motive is the desire of being supported and to avoid work. Do not believe that I undervalue the beantiful marriage vow. It should stand for better, for worse, for sin and shame.—for all things but infidelity which, before God, dissolves marriage, and they sin who continue th

IS LOVE A CURSE?

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Fond DU Lac, Wis., Aug., 28.—Is love a curse to woman? Perhaps not to all; but how many thousands there are in the world who have never

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Aug., 28.—Is love a curse to woman? Perhaps not to all; but how many thousands there are in the world who have never known an anxious hour, until love brought them the deepest, darkest midnight of sorrow and despair. There is my friend M, who was one of the brightest and happiest maidens in the wide world, and look at her to-day. Cupid came to her in the form of a young man of noble bearing and oily tongue, and for love's sweet (?) sake she plunged herself into a world of suffering and poverty that will end only with death. It was love that blinded her to the selfshness of this man; love, that in sweet charity, covered his multititude for sins; love, that made her pity and forgive crimes which should have sent him to prison.

And how does this man, whose body is made after the image of God, how does he repay the wealth of affection lavished upon him? After three months of pretended piety, he goes to Chicago, and, under an assumed name, indulges in all manner of villainy until his money and credit are all gone, and he think she'll try the pious dodge again. And the wire, seeing the produzal's return afar off, runs and meets him and puts her arms around him and kisses him, brings him back to her father's house, and lets the noor old man, bent with toil and sickness, labor far beyond his strength to support this villain, herself, and little one; for a daughter has been sent to help win this man from perdition. And this is all for love. Does he love his little one; 'Take that—brat out of the house or I'll cnoke it, 'he says when trying to take an afternoon nap; and this is about all the notice he takes of nis child. It will be convenient for me to call this man by name, so I shail cail him Brute (with a due spology to creatures of that order, whether walking on foot or abdomen, for borrowing their name for one by nature and culture so far beneath them). You may be sure this man has wealthy parents, for take heed, O ye rich men, poor men's sons are seldom like him, and he coaxes his mother for mor

TO CONSUMPTIVES. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Some week or two ago CHICAGO, Ang. 31.—Some week or two ago Physician had an article in your journal on consumption, which was very instructive and interesting. In the course of the communication he strongiy advised "change of the communication he strongiy advised "change of the communication he would recommend as being possessed of marked beneficial chartes to consumption." climate to consumptives. With your permission I

recommend as being possessed of marked beneficial climate to consumptives. With your permission I will as briefly as possible lay before the readers of The Tribune a few facts (obtained by personal experience) relative to the southern portion of the State of Alabama. If the reader will look on his map of Alabama be will see that between Mobile and Perdido Bays there is quite a large area of land, seemingly devoid of towns or cities of any considerable size. This portion of Alabama is known as "Baldwin County," and is noted throughout the Gulf States for its salubrious climate, good water, pure air, and general bealthfulness.

Until of late it has attracted but little attention, the principal cause being the policy pursued by the United States Government in withholding mail facilities from the residents of the county; but a number of people suffering from pulmonary affections, having received marked benefit from a sojourn in Baldwin, they are anxious to herald the fact among other sufferers. The surface of the country is high and dry, rolling, "piney-woods" land covered with a neavy growth of the pitch pine mingled with cypress, juniper, cedar, live oak, etc. There are numerous "branches" (as the small creeks are called) furnishing an unlimited supply of water, although living springs are raised there of sugar-cane, rice, peanuts, sweet potatoes, all kinds of regetables, and a better country for all kinds of frait except apples is hard to find. Peaches, figs, plums, grapes, nectarines, oranges, mulberries, and the smaller fruits, as dewberries, blackberries, and strawwerries, yield largely, and could be raised very cheaply and profitably for the Northern markets.

Vegetables can be had nearly or quite the year

ries, and strawoerries, yield largely, and could be raised very cheaply and profitably for the Northern markets.

Vegetables can be had nearly or quite the year round. The labor is cheap enough to satisfy anyone wishing to employ it, and the results are surprising. The "piney woose" afford good pasturage for cattle, sheep, and horses, while the pinemast affords excelent food for hogs. A better country for sheep it would be hard to find. It far surpasses Colorado.

The invalid who goes to Baldwin County to recover his or her health should pursue an entirely different course from that usually pursued by parties going to Florida. A life in the rough, with plenty of outdoor exercise, away from anything like the luxuries of a modern hotel, with plain, coarse, wholesome food, will materially ben-fit almost any person going there, and, unless the compaint is too far advanced, will almost certainly cure them. There are no sudden fluctuations of the thermometer, and there are no extremes of heat or cold. Land is cheap, and there is plenty of it to be had at very reasonable figures. And flow a few words of advice to invalids. Don't go to a hotel when you go South to escape the rigors of the Northern winter, but go off into the woods to some turpententine orchard and "rough it." A house can generally be obtained, and you can board yourself at small expense, or if you prefer boarding there can aimost always we found good country boarding places at reasonable rates. Any further information that may be desired will be cheerfully given by addressing, in care of The Traburs,

FIRE WOODS.

KNIVES, FORKS, AND KATYDIDS.**

KNIVES, FORKS, AND KATYDIDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Delayan, Wis., Aug. 25.—A long time this evening I have listened to the unending, harsh assertions, "Katy did," "she did," "she did," with an occasional bold denial that "Katy didn't." I heard long ago, in the words of a song, that some one accused "Katy" of being "with leaves and roses hid," and acting the "part of meddling spy" in some love affair, and insisted that "Katy did." But it seems now there is a new version of the whole affair. "Katy "was traveling through Europe, and Queen Victoria invited her to bring her knitting and stay to tea with her one afternoon, and, as eggs were cheap, she had a custard pie for supper. You see, Victoria thought that, as Katy was a Ysokee girl, it wouldn't matter if pie isn't fashlomable for supper. Well, it always happens that eome hangeron is jealous about something, and it was reported that katy actually ate her custard pie with her knife! Victoria managed hers with a fork, though I am informed she really had a pickle-fork with one broad, knife-like time. After this tea-drinking, while katy was proceeding about on her extended tour, this pie-esting was much talked of, and there is not an evening but you hear the dispute kept up hour after hour as to whether Katy did or Katy, didn't use a knife instead of a fork to eat with. The "didn" seem to have it, but the great question will be longer in settling than were the Alabama claims if one may judge by the clamor kept up about it every evening under the tress.

The little "Katy," the Indian "grasshopperbird," has been heard to assert that, in her travels through Europe, she has learned that whatever may be said of knives, that forks were made and not born. Some people do seem to think there was never but the one way in which food was conveyed to the lips, and that one way was by the fork-rail-road. But history developed to Katy that the world stood and people ate for nearly I, 200 years before table-forks were used. Sometime in the year 1400, Italians began to fre KNIVES, FORKS, AND KATYDIDS.

icarned to know or use, ridiculed the use of forks at table as lately as in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Of course it was abominably unstylish to eat with the fingers, yet benighted people, King and peasant aliae, did ao eat. They say that in the interior of that great country whose Emperor is trying to shoot Christianity into the Turks, they know at the present day but little of forks at table, and in Asis and Africa they are unknown except where Europeans are found. Ergo, I suppose, as civilization auvances table-forks advance. Whether the number of tines increases with the number of the centuries which have seen their growth into common use or not history says not. Who instituted the ipse dixit that forks only are now to be allowed to convey tid-bit morsels to human lips none can tell. It may be, as people grow fastitious, that it is a little more agreeable to the eye to see food neatity conveyed to the month by the fork than to see it shoveled in by the kinfe. In the latter case the physiognomy often becomes somewhat distorted by the effort to take the load from the knife, and in this methetic age this would be a crime against good taste. I suppose it is the esthetic Katydids who are so offended with the Katy who supped with the Queen for using her knife, if she did, but perhaps she didn't. But whether this be so or not, I opine that people who are tutored and tortured into using the fork from the youth no will use it, at least "before foiks;" but hungry people everwwhere will eat as they please. No sensible person would fear to use a knife where it is most asnable to use it, or insist upon using a fork where it is awkward and manifestly inconvenient. Do you not think so, Mr. Conteau, of Omaha' Katydid being an American "bird." I feel a national pride in her having conducted herself with propriety at the Queen's table, but still if she chose to adopt the medizeval fashlon of discarding the fork, who can say she was unwise! For is it not evidence of a high state of cultivation to affect the medi

SALT FOR CATABBH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Bell has an elephant on her hands. Will the friends (including the editor) excuse her if she takes this method of getting rid of it? Over a hundred letters received up to date, and several counties to be heard from; nearly every one of them contained a stamp, too, and that's what makes me feel guilty. But I'll tell you what I'll do: There will be many, perhaps and that's what makes me feel guilty. But I'll tell you what I'll do: There will be many, perhass a majority, who will wish for more explicit directions. To such I will reply by mail sure, if they will make it known, and if there are any stamps remaining at the time of the Convention they shall be turned over to the table for fancy articles to be sold for the beneft of St. Luke's. Now, that's fair, isn't it! (no pun intended) and you will be able to begin treatment much sooner than if I were able to answer each one by mail. But to business, though I hardly know how to begin, it's so easy to do and so hard to tell. As to quantity of sait to be used, some of you will be able to use it much stronger than others. To be on the safe side I would propose that you all begin with a teaspoonful to a quart of water, thoroughly dissolved, and increase the quantity until you feel not the slightest discomfort. Experiment until you set it just right, and you will have no further trouble. Perhaps all of you do not know that too little will cause pain as surely as not enough. I used as much as I could hold in my hand and close it. Have the water warm enough, so that in passing through the nose; it will feel neither hot nor cold—in short, there will be no feeling whatever, and that is what I call agreeable. Those who can command rainwater use it. How much water did I'use? A quart every morning—more if I had time. Use at night also if you can make it convenient. You will rest better for it. Now for a douche. Procure a quart funnel (I believe they have rubber ones now, which are preferable). I used tin. Take it to a rubber-store and have a yard of tube fitted strongly on to the nozzle. Place on the other doce and of the douch above you wash-bowl, about on surely have rubber ones now, which are preferable. I not the tompto the other doc. Change from one side to the other doc. Thus will allow the water to flow on the water to flow on the side of the water, insert the night in one notaril, and breathe through the whater to go confort tell you what I'll do: There will be many, perhaps a majority, who will wish for more explicit direc-tions. To such I will reply by mail sure, if they

CHICKENS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Monningeria, Aug. 28.—I propose three cheers for our editor. Now that he has abolished the Bureau of Exchange from its columns there is hope of The Home getting to be more as it was in the palmy days when we were regaled by the instruct-

Bureau of Exchange from its columns there is hope of The Home getting to be more as it was in the palmy days when we were regaled by the instructive and charming letters from Aunt Lacy, Olive Green, Mirs. Sarah L., Mrs. Emily, Garnet, Dabbler, Susan, and others.

One does not like to be entirely forgotten by The Home; but, dear me, what shall I write? My particular hobby—floriculture—has been taken up by a so much abler pen than mine that it leaves me nothing to add on that subject. It behooves me to look about and see if there is not something else in my philosophy.

I might ask what others think of some good books I enatched odd minutes to read this summer, but this seems to be a forbidden topic and only brings down lines of pedantic etc. I cannot tell how to make a cotton-flannel dove, neither am I possessed of the necessary knowledge to give information as to a floater. I have no new recipe for bald-heads, or shrinking flannels.

Hark! I hear a noise from without. Oh! it is only the chickens crying for supper. There, I have it. Now, Misz City Prim, don't turn away in disgrust. If you could see my beautiful brouds of downy cinnamon-colored cochins, the fluffy white Brahmas, with their bright black eyes, and the cunning quali-like Leghorns, I doubt not but your ecstasies would very nearly equal those over your new tidy pattern or worsted dog. I defy any member of The Home to bring fowgard a more intelligent, better-looking, persevring lot of chicks than mine. They are nodes of mustry: never loading, but always scratching, scratching, scratching, And healthy! There is not one of the two hundred but will eat a full meal every fifteen minutes if it can get it. To my fowls the bath is as essential as food. It is gratifying that they have such habits of cleanliness, particularly so when I find twenty or thirty having a rollicking bath in my cool, shady pansy-bed. They have rare fun, shuffling first on one side, then on 'tother,' making the soil fly in a shower over them, occarionally pausing to give a glance of ad

is to be a "beautiful time, and that so many of you are to be in it."

A HOME PICTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Hy ho! Little flower, flourish and blossom.

Let thy bud in beauty break:

Let thy fragnati incease wake;

Hy ho! Little flower, flourish and blossom.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—It was Sunday, and all day through the hushed and quiet house the fretful cry of a child in pain had been heard. All that loving case could suggest, or loving hands could do, had been done for its relief. Nature, after persistent effort to throw off disease, had finally given up exhausted, and we knew that the end was near. Late in the day a very great improvement took place, the suffering ceased, and we hoped for the best, even though the worst was at hand, but we knew it not. In brighter days the childish voice had filled the house with the music of his favorite song.

"Hy ho? Little flower,"—in the very early hours of the morning out in the garden, or at the faceside in the evening twilight, ever the same sweet song. The boy's gentle spirit seemed to be attuned with sweetest secord to all things lovely and gentle in mature. Not one harsh word ever escaped his lips in his four and a half years of life, nor was a harsh word ever apoken to him. He lived on love as a food, without which life, even his short life, would have been impossible to him, and now he was dying, and we could do nothing but sit by and conceal our grief, for any outburst of emotion troubled him. "Mamma, take me." I take him in 100 arms and rock him, as was my wont, for though there was one younger than he his delicacy had always made him the pet, the baby, by general consent. "Mamma, do you love me?" How often in the still hours of the night he had awakened and asked me the same question! always to be answered with a kiss, a ca-

rees, and a fervent "Yes, indeed I do," when he would sink to sleep again happy and contented with this assurance. This time the question was followed by the request, "Mamma. sing 'Hy ho." Stiffing my sobe as best I could, I sang:

Hy ho! Little firds, sing forth your pleasures, While you fif on nimble wing,
Let your gladdening music ring.

Hy ho! Little birds, sing forth your pleasures.

Let your gladdening music ring.

Hy hol Little birds, sing forth your pleasures.

"Now sing it all over again, mamma; and sister you sing, and paps too." So we begin it again, all taking our separate parts, soprano, alto, and bass, while he best time gently, and whispered the words of the song faintly to himself with evident delight. Once between the verses he patted my cheek lovingly and said "Mamma." After this, as the song progressed, I watched him closely. His eyes were turned on me, and his ilps now framed the words of his beloved song silently; he had no longer the power to utter them, his eyes so steadily fixed on me were fast glazing, and, as we disheded the last sanzas, his gentie heart had cassed to beat. I closed the dear lids over the widely-open eyes, and bent in silence over the hallowed form in graf too deep for words or tears, though there was nothing now to prevent us from giving way to our pent-up agony. But the peace and sweetness of this death scone had calmed us, and left us awe stricken, and we realized that we had been privileged and favored to have had such a sweet spirit with us at all, even for such a short time.

It were better to have known and lost,

have had such a sweet spirit with us at all, even for such a short time.

It were better to have known and lost,
Than never to have known at all.

Ah this was years ago, and Time with his healing balm has dressed our wounds till they no longer bleed at memory's touch, but I like to think that somewhere, above or around me, the spirit of my dear dead tooy blossoms and flourishes in other and purer life, and one for which he was more fitted, and that some day we shall meet and recognize each other. Ah, it is a sweet belief this, in spirit-life, and none take such comfort in it as bereaved parents. But, if it be true or false, who can prove? As for myself, I know not. I can only wait patiently for the end, when perhaps all things will be made clear, and the secret of life, and of sorrow, and of suffering, shall be made known. Who knows but that, after all, life in this world is but the darkness and obscurity of the seed buried preparatory to its unfolding and blossoming in spiritual eternity? In the meantime there is one little song I can never sing or hear sung, and it is this:

Hy, ho! Little flower, flourish and blossom.

Let thy bud in beauty break.

Let thy fragrant incense wake.

Hy, ho! Little flower, flourish and blossom.

THEO. C. C.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS. To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Ortawa, Ill., Aug. 29.—Although not an advocate of woman's rights, I am of children's rights. In these times, when the business-man, the Granger, and the laborer are so loudly clamoring for their rights; when all clauses are eager to obtain their natural claim; when new factions are constantly arising, who upholds the rights of the little ones? They are as justiy entitled to them as older ones.

We should regard their right to play. To be merry is a child's nature. While it is the preroga-

from even the most encuentary and reserve the forces for the real beginning, which will occur later.

Do not force that delicate organization—the mind—but allow it to expand by natural means. In the spring-time, when we select plants at a greenhouse for summer blooming, we do not choose a plant covered with buds, for we know it has been forced to biossom, and will not flower afterward.

has been forced to biossom, and will not nower atterward.

Last winter, after much urging. I induced my calls lilies to bloom for a gala occasion. The graceful, slender stalks upheld lovely lily-cups, but not for long; before they were fairly unfoided they faded.

Now, if we desire to keep our little ones with us, and grow up to useful womanhood and manhood, we must not force their minds, lest they fade away from our earthly sight.

HOME CULTURE.

HOME CULTURE. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 28.—I have for several weeks wanted to put in a few words upon the subject that has been so much discussed in The Home,

weeks wanted to put in a few words upon the subject that has been so much discussed in The Home, namely—the character of the contributions. Among such a diversity of topics as treated in these columns, it would seem as though every reader must find something suited to her taste and meeds, and I think it quite appropriate that there should be this variety in a department in which housekeepers chiefly are interested, that we should have patterns and directions for making fancy articles during the holidays, instructions in flower-culture through the spring months, and all the time the recipes for cooking, preserving, and pickling, which every housekeeper needs, and which are surely not out of place in The Home. Unlike persons who have a trade or profession that is their main business in life, the housekeeper and mother of a family must be skilled in many different departments of labor,—cooking, laundry work, sewing, etc. She must understand something of physiology and hygiene, to say nothing of the practice of inedicine and chemistry, to enable her to rear her children properly, and she must possess talents as varied to successfully manage the affairs of her household, bring up her children so that they may be at the same time healthy and happy and fitted to become useful members of society, and the company of the company had the company had be the company had successfully manage the affairs of her household, by the half and the line of hospitality. And a put have been rejoiced to see, also, so many well-written articles of a nore literary character. I confess to some liking for fancy work myself, and great admiration for any of the little articles, useful and ornamental, that comes under this head; and I think much of this kind of work may be accomplished by busy fingers while visiting or entertaining company,—especially where one has learned to work and talk too, and hands would otherwise be idle. But when I think how for the early learned, the subject of dearned, the proper covers and most ignorant forcipmer mi namely—the character of the contributions. Among such a diversity of topics as treated in

that to consider true, pure love as otherwise a blessing to women would be to call in que the Divine wisdom that implanted the institute human heart; and that its counterfeits so prove a curse to her is only a part of the D plan—too vast and inscrutable for us to conhend—that permits sin to exist and work ruin in this world of ours.

HARD TIMES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3K.—I think I was wofully misunderstood in my letter if I conveyed the idea that I still sighed for silk dresses and all the fine dainties of life. I can do very well without some of ply. But to one who has always been a to beautiful surroundings and taught to

thingsaince the troubled times came. That is one of the fitte things we feel, and they hurt. Do you know the words:

The heart which boldly faces death Upon the bittleffeld, and dares Cannon and bayonet, faints beneath The needle-point of frets and carea; The sign of every day.

Would Powder-Box suggest that I call in the "old clo' woman," or that I step into the place of "three balls "? Perhaps that would elevate the tone of my mind, and I should view things as they should be seen, and, better than all, pay the butcher and baker. I would like to say to P. B., I am not quite so ugly as he, or she, would imagine, as the crows have still left my face, and as Healy, the artist, used always to say, "in every face there is some beauth if you search for it, "so I do not despair. In spite of all I will stick to it that if inflated prices, paper money, and corner lots will bring back comfort for ourselves, and plenty for us to help those who need. I say with all my heart may the day not be far distant. I think, with many others, it is easier to pay a high price for an article wene money is plenty and in free circufation than an extremely low one when there is no currency aftoat. Then \$25 could be more easily earned than \$5 are now. I still consider my question open for an answer.

Theo., can it be with your cental face and pleasing way that you take the affirmative side of your question from experience? How can I believe it! There were many pleasant faces in the Sherman House club-rooms this afternoon, and if the ladies were somewhat difficient in making their views respecting the convention known, still they let many kind words drop here and there to show that their hearts were in the enterorise, if not their tongnes. The preliminary arranging of things was gotten over, which is a great help. I hope if Chat is present at any future time, she will speak. Some insisted she was in the room to-day, but when she was called upon, lo! she uttered not a word, and that isn't a bit like the myth.

They are a justify entitled to them as older ones.

We should regard their right to play. To be merry is a child's nature. While it is the percentive of a parent to check all boisterous mirth or behavior, a certain amount of sport is a child's nature. While it is the percentive of a parent to check all boisterous mirth or behavior, a certain amount of sport is a child's nature. While it is the percentive of a parent to check all boisterous mirth or behavior, a certain amount of sport is a child's particulation. The control of their propers and the research of the control of the contro

destiny of our country depends?

Fix the elective fraucaise on an elucational basis, to take effect say twenty years hence. Enforce the varrant law, and my word for it there will be better-filled school-rooms and fewer criminals In our police courts, and a more prosperous and happy neople than we will not exist.

Give us your views, dear friends of The Home, and let us try to avert impending evil by "endeavoring to educate the masses."

ZULA.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Since the publication of Dewey's last letter I have been consulted by several ladies who are desirous of taking charge of the Purchasing Agency suggested, in that letter. This is a matter entirely outside my province, and, the steeper of the purchasing Agency suggested in that letter.

the Parchasing Aroney suggested in that letter. This is a matter entirely outside my province, and, in the absence of any organization whose business it might be to undertake affairs of this sort, the field is entirely open to private enterprise. In another part of this paper may be found the advertisement of a lady who is prepared to execute commissions for our country friends for a small remuneration, and will, I doubt not, give satisfaction.

I take the opportunity in this connection to call the attention of the members of The Home and all other good women who seek to do good in the best way to a letter which was laid before the meeting convened at the Sherman House. This letter was suggested by the editorial remarks at the head of The Home department of the preceding week, which very reasonably required that requests for patterns be hereafter addressed to the ladies who had expressed a willingness to supply them. The writer stated that she would be glad to undertake to furnish patterns of all kinds to those who desired them at a low price. I do not think those who desired them at a low price. I do not think those who heard it will forget the touching appeal of this young mother, herself only a girl, for the three little children, the eldest 5 years old and the yothngost a baby of 10 months, of whom by her husband's sudden death she was left sole guardian, and for whom she is eager to work in any way that may open to her.

"If this agency were given to me," she writes, "I would do everything in my power to make it a success, and the ladies would have the satisfaction of assisting the fatherless and the widow. I am able to sew, embroider, or give music lessons, and can also do copying."

As the first step in the work, will all renders of The Home who have desirable patterns of any kind please send duplicates to Mrs. A., care of Carrier No. 71—in other words, donate a stock in traic which shall serve as the nucleus of a business by which shall serve as the nucleus of a business by which she may be able to supp

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 28.—A long time ago Suffering Dorothea, through The Home, advertised her brother as a candidate for matrimony, and in last week's issue Gypsy thrusts forward "her big brother with his cool hundred thousand," with the delusive hope that some love-lorn maiden will immediately rush to secure this golden nize. There is something suspicious about this. If I possessed a weaking brother, I am sure I should want to keep him for my own special beneft, and not be obliged to give up all his kindness and wealth to a sister-in-law. Now, Gypsy, if your brother is so much in need of a wife, why don't be select some real nice girl out of his own circle of acquaintances, and not go advertising around for some of The Home girls? That "hundred thousand" may be the chief attraction in the eyes of some girls, but let me tell you, Gypsy, there are earnest, true-hearted girls in this world, who demand other qualities of the man they marry than the gift of a bank account, —girls sweet and womanly, who make home a paradise on earth, whose door-posts bear Mitton's inscription:

Here love his golden shafts employ, Here lights his constant lamp and spreads his purple wings.

Here reigns and revels.

Don't seek to allure any girl into marrying for money—to barter herself for gold. It's the curse of our society. Far less immoral, because less solities, is that Asiatic custom, where in cartain emporiums girls of all gradations are placed on sale—the high amounts paid for the beautiful ceing given as dowries to the plain until all are disposed of. Their daily printed price current quotes like this: "Frime wives, L50 rupees; poor to middling are paying 25; lot No. 41 pays 175; market for blondes very brisk." And when I see a girl obeying, per-

THE B. H. A. THE B. H. AS.

To the Editor of

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Introduced by the Secretary of

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the of the Third of the Editor of the Edito year-axose. "Were it it. Were it it. Were it is now as a way of that is an above su yould seen silence; but that no one suspects me. Octamily!" Hence, tain freedom. I have long who at poseent shall be ime past shown himselfine force oxide mail be ime past shown himselfine force oxide mail be ime past shown himselfine out it is not in the content of the past shown himselfine in our at lefer to that well known himselfine in own finds it possible, except & wet towel, to particle to a spembership; and now refer has for months and used the ordinary in the mail." "We don't in our allow the mail." "We don't in our allow the mail." "We don't in the mail." "We don't in the mail." "We don't want in our and the interest in the past in the large unpunished? Here Brother A, over lecollections of dear dea A violent discussion are increasary with blindness, me that he flast tax-well be interested with blindness, me that he flast tax we contend to investigate it to send for persons and piederaties of the mailer of the mailer

that if Brother H. goes a corpse.

INDIAN ! To the Editor BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Ar

tyl's request for recipes sent the following: Baked corn-meal pud

Hased corn-meal pand dian speak, half a pint of quarter of a pound of but eggs, the yellow rind of lemon, grated, a teaspool mon and nutmeg mixed ladism meal into an earth milk over it, and stir the the butter into a small lasses over it, set them warm together till the bestir them well and mix ladism neal; set the pahas become cold add which have been beater the spice and grated or the whole very hard; putered write dish, and be eat it with a vance made and fresh butter, season or orings juice, and stir or with a liquid sauce of nutmed. This quantity a small pudding. For a portion of each article a be insproved by stirring currents or of railing, we Boiled Indian puddit Indian mean, half a pour fine as possible, a quar West India molasses, stir set ewas to cool; as soo eggs which have been then smate the nutmeg, into toniang water, shak flour, then spread it one in the mixture. Leavit vacant allowing for the cloth very securely, an getting into it plug up place by blastering on and water. Serve up hot, butter and mplasses, sugart, lemon juice, and a cream. What is left and bedding hot in continues or replanishing the pot, w water. Serve up hot, butter and mplasses, sugart, lemon juice, and a cream. What is left day, be shed in a cloth at other hour.
Miss H. Woolsey, if entitled "The Other experience. It will streamer, and do you goo ney, acknowledges her but you may be enable one."

To the Edito
Charrance, Ill. A
Opinion, and we will e
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HOW TO GROW !

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THE MASSES.

read with interest th

ignt follows darkness, measure upon which the sads?, ise on an educational entry years hence. Endemy years hence there rooms and fewer crimiand a more prosperous and pot exist, friends of The Home, pending evil by 'easess." Zula.

AGENCY.
The Tribune.
ce the publication of been consulted by sevens of taking charge of agested in that letter. side my province, and, intation whose business fairs of this sort, the sate enterprise. In analy be found the adverprepared to execute

his connection to call a of The Home and all to do good in the best aid before the meeting ouse. This letter was marks at the head of the preceding week, red-that requests forsed to the ladies who to supply them. The be glad to undertake da to those who de-i do not think those touching appeal of this girt, for the three little old and the youngest on by her husbind's ole guardian, and for in any way that may

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MONEY.

Tribuns.

Mag time ago Sufferme, advertised her immor, and in last formand, "her big housand," with the ra maiden will implement to be and not be obliged eaith to a sister-inter is so much in lect some real interest contains of The Home and "may be the ome girls, but letterest rue-heart-ad other qualities gift of a bank act, who make home loosts bear adiiton's

haps, parental will, or her own foolish desire for position, marrying for money, I think of these quotations, and estimate her price. The latter part of your letter, Gypsy, is sensible. What would life be without love? It is the panaceas for every ill. I detest these people who rail against matrimony,—these devotees of Frothingham and the advanced thinkers, who would have us believe that slavery, bondage, drudgery, are all merged into matrimony. Of course, there are vexations, adversities, toils. Unfortunately life is made up adversities, toils. Unfortunately life is made up of them in part. When we fall in lore we dream of perpetual inxury—of a life keeping tune to the meiody of the guitar beside

Fountains all bordered with moss, where the harebells and violeta grow.

But it cannot be. There us no exemption from care and pain. Wealth will not purchase it; power caunot command it; subtle intellect cannot contrive it. The unmarried are not more free. Trial comes to them loveless and alone. No soft hands smooth back the wrinkled brow of nain with unbought skill; no sweet eyes with sympathetic power assuage the ills and bear them half away; no loving child voices ring out their music in the ear of age grwing nerve to meet the great destroyer, saying, "Father, I have been obedient to thy law; I have lived and borne of my kind; I am a link in the living chain of the ages; take me from my misshed work." Ahl Gypsy, if you want to be experience. Give my regards to your brother. Tell him I too will be his sister if he will send me That Trantys.

Has any one a white fuchesia or seed of cobea scandens to exchange for a double purple fuchesia, apink and white geramium, lemon verbena, or paney seed?

THE B. H. ASSOCIATION.

THE B. H. ASSOCIATION.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
SOURS OF THE B. H. A., GLENWOOD, Is., Aug.

BOOMS OF THE B. H. A., GLENWOOD, Ia., Ang. 25.—Three years have passed in peace and harmony since the organization of our Association. Not one disturbing element in our midst. Joshing save the occasional loss of a hair reported by the Secretary of Enumeration, to raise the least ripple of grief. All this prior to the dark days introduced by the diabolical combination of tar and water. Since that latter period white but mourning is heard in our halls. Since pshing but mourning is heard in our halls. Sleepps nights and days of misery are our portion.

and, to add the final drop to our cup of bitterness,
ar Association is now violently agitated by
internal dissensions. A leaf from the proceedings
of our last meeting will best explain the nature of
sur trouble. From the report of the Secretary of
faumeration, it appeared that there had been a
pan of one hair, but the report did not state to
voom the hair belonged. For a few minutes the
silence was awful. The Restorer was gloomily
landed from brother to brother, but not a word
was spoken. Each looked upon the other with
suspicion and distrust. At last Brother A.—upon
whose head there has not been a vestige of hairfor
years—arose. "Were it not for the fact," said
be, "that I am above suspicion in this matter, I
would keep silence; but I flunk I can safely say
that no one suspects me. [Cries of "Yes! Yes!"
"O certainly!" Hence, I now speak with a certain freedom. I have long known that one brother,
who at present shall be unnamed, has for some
time past shown himself inelgible for membership.
[Great excitement was here manifested.] Yes,
brothren, he has violated one of the cardinal principles laid down in our articles of association. I
refer to that well-known declaration "That no person wao finds it possible, by any device, save and
except a wet towel, to part his hair, shall be eligible to a membership; and, brethren, heto whom I
now refer has for months past discarded the towel
and used the ordinary brush. [Cries of "Name
the man!" "We don't believe it!" "Put him
out!"] This thing is terrible. How can we expect
to maintain our integrity if this breach of isith
goes unpunished? The report of the Secretary justifies the Association in giving credence to my statements. For three long years
have we listened to the weekly reports, but never
before was the gain of a single spear noted. Shall
we believe that tar-water has wrought this change?"
[Groans and sobs.]
Here Brother A., overcome with emotion and
recol setting but mourning is heard in our halls. Sleep-less nights and days of misery are our portion. and, to add the final drop to our cup of bitterness,

Means.

It is evident from the foregoing that there is trouble shead for both of these Committees, and there is a determined feeling among the members that if Brother H. goes to the festival it will be as a corpse.

SEC. B. H. A.

INDIAN PUDDING.

INDIAN PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BLOONINGTON, Ill., Ang. 28.—In reply to Daciyl's request for recipes for Indian pudding, I present the following:

Baked corn-meal pudding: A pint of sifted Indian meal, half a pint of West India molasses, a quarter of a pound of butter, a pint of milk, four eggs, the yellow rind of a large, fresh orange or lemon, grated, a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon and nutmeg mixed: boil the milk, sift the Indian meal into an earthen pan, pour the boiling milk over it, and stir them well together; cut up the butter into a small sauce-pan, pour the molasses over it, set them on the fire and let them warm together till the outter is soft, but not olled; sit them well and mix them with the milk and Indian meal; set the pan in a cool place: when it has become cold add to it gradually the eggs, which have been beaten very light; then stir in the spice and grated orange or lemon peel; stir the whole very hard; put the mixture into a buttered white dish, and bake. Serve it up hot and eat it with a sance made of powdered white sugar and fresh butter, seasoned with nutmeg and lemon or orange juice, and stirred together to a cream; or with a liquid sauce of melted butter, wine, and nutmer. This quantity of ingredients will make a small pudding. For a large one allow a double portion of each article and bake it longer. It will be improved by stirring in at the last a pound of currants or of raisins, well dredged with fiour.

Boiled Indian pudding: Three pints of sifted Indian meal, half a pound of beef such minced as fine as possible, a quart of milk, half a pint of West India molasses, six eggs, three or four sticks of cinnamon broken small, grated nutmeg. Having cleared the suet from skin and strings, chop and hix with the meal. Boil the cinnamon in the milk until it is highly flavored, then strain the mikk until it is highly flavored, then strain the mikk until it is highly flavored, then strain the mikk until it is highly flavored, then strain the mikk eggs which have been beaten

other hour.

Miss H. Woolsey, if possible, obtain the book entitled "The Other Girls," and read Bel Bree's experience. It will strengthen you in your undertaking, and do you good. The author. Mrs. Whitney, acknowledges her case as an exceptional one, but you may be enabled to make yours a parallel one.

ALMIRA SLINMINS.

HOW TO GROW POOR GRACEFULLY
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHANPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 29.—It is our private To the Editor of Th: Tribune.

CHANTAIGN, Ill., Aug. 29.—It is our private opinion, and we will express it publicly, with your leave, that, in going down the scale from wealth to poverty, the word "poor" admits of at least two degrees of comparison,—the positive and the comparative. When a lady, on the fall in the price of corner lots, gives up silk dresses and dainties, but is still able to maintain her position in society, we should say, "comparative poverty." When a lady gives such beautiful advice about making the descent gracefully, who, as we learn, has been qualified for the part of adviser on that subject, by never having had a reasonable want ungratified, who has just returned from a summer-trip up the lakes, whither she had gone to recuperate from the severe ordeal of graduating from this great State Institution, blooming as fresh as a Hebe in the highest physical health, and where every bill has been paid for her and every want anticipated, her father soorting his carriage and handsome span of bays, all filling their comfortable home, and with no fear, even, of want impending, we should still say "comparative poverty"—very comparative, indeed! When next these ladies discuss this subject, we nope they will borrow their key-note from the comparative eagree, and bo more strictly logical win stating the case! They do it somewhat after this wise. How to grow poorer gracefully." As if poverty demanded gracefulness. Bread!!! Is its cry. This is the startling watchword that has etirred the heart of this great nation within the last few weeks, and brought its every interest to a sudden and fearful stand-still.

There is another view of poverty—of poverty in the positive degree—at which it may be well to

look. In this place we can purchase shiris—respectable, well-made shiris—for 30 cents. Let us borrow one of these and travel (it is a more substantial vehicle than B. F. Taylor's sprig of feanel-seed, on which he proposes to "do" the universe, impelled by imagination's airy wings) to the miserable garret where, doubtless, some poor widow made them for the blood-stained pittance of six or eight cents, to keep her brood of two, three, or half-a-dozen squalid orphans in shelter, food, and Incl. crooning ever and anon the "Song of the Shirt," with its ceaseless refrain of "Stitch, stitch, gusset, and band, and seam, and band, and russet, and seam." But we drop the curtain on this tableau of positive poverty, with the words of prayer which a good old Methodist divine, in the earlier day, used often to edify his congregation: "O Lord, give me neither poverty nor riches, especially poverty!" Doubtless, in a part of this petition at least, both writer and reader heartily joun.

KITCHEN AND PARLOR

KITCHEN AND PARLOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COLLEGE CITY, Aug. 28.—What brings forth another unknown? The letters of Estin and Big COLLEGE CITY, Aug. 28.—What brings forth another unknown? The letters of Estin and Big Brother, to be sure. I can no longer sit calmly by and see the lack of common sense in womankind deplored without a word of defense. It is true that some young ladies, who have mistaken ideas on such subjects, are profoundly ignorant of domestic matters, and profess to disdain the practical. And to them I would say, how is it possible for you to regard as beneath your consideration an employment so necessary to our comfort and enjoyment, a knowledge of which we will at some time be almost sure to need? How much better to be able to oversee your own honsehold, if necessary do your own cooking, have your rooms neat and hometike, your food palatable and inviting, than to leave everything to the management of careless, ignorant, untitly servants. And what a pity it is that girls who make honsework their life-employment take no more pains to fit themselves for their duties, when they might be of so much more benefit to themselves and others.

Even with skilled servants, the ability to direct would not come amiss.

The architect does not think it murcessary to

efit to themselves and others.

Been with skilled servants, the ability to direct would not come amiss.

The architect does not think it unnecessary to prepare himself for his profession because he is not obliged to lay the foundation and erect the superstructure with his own hands; and we, the women of the land, are the architects of nomelife, frequently having not only to plan, but to execute the work.

Some young wives of the present day think that it is quite impossible to commence house-keeping without assistance, even when the husband's purse is scarcely able to bear the expense. How much wiser and more womanly it would be to take upon themselves the whole responsibility of domestic affairs, and thus prosper sad not binner the husband's well-being.

But in my opinion, young ladies and wives with such false notions of superiority to labor are not as numerous as some of our contributors intimate, tiere, in this College City, among the many young ladies of my acquaintance, there are very few who do not know something of household matters. And I know those who would gladly obtain such knowledge, but are so situated as to render it impossible.

Young gentlemen meeting ladies in society, seeing only the smooth side of society manners, listening only to its idle chit-chat, are apt to take it for granted that their attention is never devoted to graver subjects, and so spread abroad the cry of woman's ignorance of her legitimate duties. But we do not always choose to air our stores of housewifely knowledge, or boast of our success in cul-

To the Editor of The Tribune. Niles, Mich., Aug. 29. -For a long time back I have been an amused and constant reader of The Home, and oft-time felt like contributing my mite to the general fund, but, being fearful that a letter from a horrid man would not be tolerated alongside

from a norrid man would not be tolerated alongside of such writers as Amie M. Haile, Amber, and oth-ers, I have thus far held aloof. Young houseacepers keep asking for help, and I want to tell them something of that wife of mine, who, through the efforts of a good old Baptist minwho, through the efforts of a good old Baptist misister, lost a lover and got a husband five years ago to-day. We, of course, took the customary trip and then settled down to housekeeping,—neither having any mote conception of what that meant than two children. But we went at it, and such work! I, being head of the house, did the marketing, and generally bought enough meats and green stuff for a family of fifteen, which would, of course, spoil before it could be used up. My wife did the cooking, and—well, do not say anything about it, but, had it not been for a convenient restaurant near by, we should have gone hungry many a time.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Aug. 31.—We—that is, my wife and I—have long since learned to look forward to the Saturday Tribune, and its wonderful array of Home talent, which amuses and instructs by turns. Seeing so many miscellaneous wants satisfied by appealing to The Home, with its miscellaneous membership, we have determined to seek assist. membership, we have determined to seek assistance in a matter which has caused us no little

membership, we have determined to seek assistance in a matter which has caused us no little thought. The severe and sunden changes which Chicago weather is noted for have undermined my health, and the doctor says. "Try a more equable climate, and an outdoor occupation, to avoid anything more serious than weak lungs," We are in receipt of a comfortable living, but, as our means would not much more than carry us to a new home, and establish us, we have no money to spend in looking up a suitable climate and desirable location; we had thought of taking a small form of forty or eighty acres, and going into the poultry business, adding bee-keeping or some light labor, and farming the land not used for this purpose. In this manner we thought to make a living while health was required, not being able to lie idle during that time.

The conditions of success are a good market, not too distant, and a grain-raising country about.

Colorado is out of question. A friend warmly recommended Southern Missouri and Kansas, and though we think favorably of it, we fear it is too new and unsettled a country. Florida we gave up after reading a scorching article in a late issue of The Tuisune. We have thought of the Ohio Valley, and as far south as Tennessee, but we are assured that in the one locality the winters are as severe as ours, and in the other the soil is worn out. Now, what can we do but sak the members of The Home, who, scattered over the length and breadth of the land, must some of them be living in just such a place as we are looking for, to make it known and save to us the little money we have to make comfortable our new home?

If it were not for giving some of the practical once a chance to laugh, we would mention our fondness for a pleasing scenery; but, in any case, we want a home a mong neighberly people, and if any resident of such a place, who knows whereof he speaks, will 'address us, care of The Tuisune, he will greatly oblige

WASHING FLANNELS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 31. -Will some lady have the

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Will some lady have the kindness to tell me the proper way to wash flannels to prevent sbrinkage? My husband bought last winter the very best flannel, warrafted not to shrink, and I really believe with proper care it would not shrink very much. Also, will some one tell me how to wash the dark-green cambric worn so much this summer? I am afraid to nave mine washed until I know just how it should be done, for fear it will fade, as some I have seen do.

I have a proposition to make. I intended to submit it first to the Secretary of the Convention Committee, but finally concluded to send at once to the editor. There may be some lady who desires to attend the Convention, and will be decarred that pleasure on account of the expense of stopping at a hotel. To such a lady! address myself. Although in poor circumstances, and inving in an humble way, my husoand and myself will be glad to entertain some lady member of The Home during the continuance of the Convention. If any lady wishes to accept our offer will she please address me, care Daily News, No. 123 Fifth avenue. Chicago?

babe. I have quite a collection of roses, among them Alice Le Boy, a perfect moss-rose color and a free grower. To any of The Home ladies who love them enough to cultivate and take care of, I will cheerfully give some well-raced plants.

Perpetual or ever-olooming roses are best cultivated in pois. They bloom quicker and more freely than when set in the open ground. Those that have them in the flower-garden and wish buds for the coming fall and winter should not take them up and place in pots. As a rose w.l. Bot bloom freely until the pots are filled with roots, care should be taken that they are not too large. A four-inch pot is a good size. Any good rich soil may be used in potting, though i find that leafmold, decomposed sods with a small quantity of clean sand mixed through, is the best. When reset, place in the shade for a few days. Nature will soon commence to work and repair damages. New roots will push out and new, glossy leaves will soon appear, the old ones gradually falling to make way for those welcome new-comers. Beautiful bads will also come forth and reward you for your labor, which I think is a labor of love.

ORUBLIA.

TOMATOES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Dr.Kala, Ill., Aug. 27.—As there is so little fruit in the country this season, and some of the ladies have asked for cheap dishes, I will give my way of preparing the tomato for winter ase, and also for using now. A good breakfast dish is make in this way: Put on the stove the dish you want . in this way: Put on the stove the dish you want .o cook in with half a teacup of water in it; scald two good-sized tomatoes by pouring bolling water over them; peel and slice in small pleces; slice in four biscuits, or as much bread (and this is a nice way of keeping the stale pleces of bread used un; add a little salt, pepper, and butter; let boil ten minutes, stirring often.

Scald, peel, and slice in nice pieces four nice tomatoes; place in a deep dish; cover with sugar and cream; dish out as sauce. When cream is not to be had, it is nice with a little salt, pepper, or vinegar.

and cream; dish out as sauce. When cream is not to be had, it is nice with a little sait, pepper, or vinegar.

To can tomatoes for winter use, scald, peel, and boil afteen minutes; can while hot.

Tomato Preserves: Take ripe, scalded or pealed, tomatoes, thirteen pounds, nice, scalding hot molasses, one gallon, pour the molasses upon them, let stand twelve hours, then boil until they are properly cooked, now skim out the tomatoes, but continue boiling the strup until quite thick, then pour upon the tomatoes, and put away as other preserves; season with lemon if preferred. Sweet Pickles: Take one pint salt, one gallon water; shee in one peck green tomatoes; let them stand over night; take out and rinse well; take three ponnis suugar, one galion vinegar, allspice, olack pepper, cinnamon, of each two tablespoonfuls; tie in a cloth: let boil showly, stirring occasionally, until done.

Wild Crassapple Jelly: Was the fruit, and with a sharp knife remove the blossoms and stems; cover with water and boil until soft; then strain, add one pound of sugar to each point of juice; boil affeces or twenty minutes. This is very nice.

Mrs. W. P. H., please try my recipe for doughnuts: One large coffee cap of buttermilk, and two tablespoon of sour cream, one-half teaspoon salernins, one cap sugar, one egg. The egg keeps the lard from soaking the cakes.

THE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—As the memoers of The
Home are invited to express their opinions concerning the Convention, may an elderly sister offer the following suggestion: First, I will say I agree with Amber in thinking The Home Club too young an organization to engage immediately in any great undertaking. The list of members who have given

ap organization to engage immediately in any great undertaking. The list of members who have given their real addresses and who can be depended upon as workers is small at present. If the ladies attempt a work of any magnitude, there must be smilleient time for preparation, or clee the workers will be so overtaxed that the very object of the Convention will be prostrated.

Let us prove the falsity of that statement that "Americans cannot engage the workers without making a toil of pleasare." The word banquet aignifies hard work and expense for someoody. Unless the workers are muny, or a sum of money is guaranteed to pay for labor, a clinner cannot be easily given. Who is to stand responsible for large bills, before we can form an idea whe her The Home Convention will be popular with the public. To make a large amount of fancy work requires time and skill. With months before them, the lanies could douotless do a great deal in this line. I do not wish to throw cold water on any plan which can be easily carried out in the short time before us. Exposition time is a busy season for Chicago housekeupers. Company, pickles, and preserves occupt the month of September. If we can give a day and an evening to the first Convention, and a rice around town to our snourban friends, we shall do well.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Brookston, Ind., Aug. 28.—We have been reading The Home for some time and would very much like to become members of the circle. We have t'e following patterns we will send in exchange or to any who wishes them: Two kinds of cardbaged nighture-frames, saveral kinds of cardabout it, but, had it not been for a convenient restaurant near by, we should have gone hungry many a time.

Well, what did we do—break up housekeeping and go to the Mecca of young married people—a fashionable boarding-house? Not much. My little wife quietly went to work to learn how, and if there had only been a Home department at that time how much trouble it would have saved. As it was, she commenced at the foundation and asked here, foun out there, until now she can get up as good a meal as one could well desire. If you do not believe it come and take dinner with me some time.

The first two years I did the marketing, and just about as the average man will do it, and it was very seldom that my bills were less than \$12 a week. And now, though it is rather a humiliar ing confession, that wife of mine, with four in the family, supplies her table with a greater and better variety on less than \$5 a week. How does she do it? Well, sometimes I will send you a list of lems taken from her expense-book. Her one rule is to buy what you need and pay as you go.

She has tried the servant-girl problem in its many changes, but invariably returns to first principles and does her own work, and, should she need extra help, is not at all backward in pressing into service her

A MILD CLIM ATE.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Cuicago, Aug. 31.—We—that is, my wife and I—bave long since learned to look forward to the Saturday Tribunz, and its wonderful array of Saturday Tribunz, and its wonderfal arr

GRAPE-WINE AND PLUM-JELLY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ili., Aug. 29. - Pray do not think that my heart and soul are not wholly in the cause of temperance, and yet I fully believe in the medicinal properties of grape-wine. I have looked in vain temperance, and yet I may better in the matternal properties of grape-wine. I have looked in vain through my recipe books for information concernit. Will some one who knows, therefore, tell me the whole process in the next week's paper?

I hope the Convention Committee will be a little more explicit as to the place of meeting on the 26th and 27th, for we peuple who live out of the city and cannot attend the previous meetings hardly know what you mean when you say. "The Convention will meet the first day at the hall." What hall? Those who come from the distance intending to "take in" the Exposition, Convention, dinner, suppers, shopping, visiting, &c., all in one or two days,—can't afford to spend much time running here and there to ask small boys where the Convention is holding.

One day this week I wished to make some plumjelly. Not finding a good recipe. I looked through The Taribus. There I found that Dewey told me to peel, pare, stone, stew, and strain the plums. I wonder if she ever made any plumjelly. If so, I don't believe that she took all of that trouble. I did not, and my jelly is all that could be desired.

MYBTLE.

GERANIUMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Madrson, Aug. 29.—Belle, of Dubuque: The best way to take up a rose geranium, or the next most troublesome, a beliotrope, is, if possible, to choose some showery evening, and cut the earth so soon.

Agnes, of Chicago, the hermosa, a bright pink rose, is the most free blooming, and La Belie carnation the most satisfactory of their kind. They will brighten the eye and gladden the heart.

Busy Brz, Box 643.

PUTTY-WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 27, —A short time ago one of the ladies of The Home, in speaking of putone of the ladies of The Home, in speaking of putty-work, said that, after the putty had become
hard, it could not be used. Allow me to correct;
it can be used. I have softened old putty and
found it as good as the fresh. Take the hard putty, pound it up fine, and mix a little linseed oil
with it. After the oil is well mixed in it with a
stick or knife, work it in your hands until it is free
from lumps.

Rubber, of Milwaukee, I will loan you the papers. I have seventeen or eighteen; if they will
do, you are welcome to them. Lo, Box 443.

partments,—in fact, directions for making both useful and ornamental things. Hew very kind in Amber to invite The Home members out to Highwood, and I for one say, go.

Will some one tell me if I should strip the leaves off my geraniums when I hang them up for the winter; and wrill a closet do as well to hang them in as a cellar? I hope some one will tell me before it is time to take them up, for I have a good many and do not want to lose them.

Will some one send me a floater? PIGNET.

BURNING FEET. BURNING FEET.
To the Edstor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A sufferer desires a remedy for "intolerable fitching and burning of the feet and ankles." Having been through a like experience, perhaps I may be able to explain the difficulty, and at the same time suggest a very simple remedy. The old disease (which in this instance is termed "rheumatism") and the medicine used for its care left poison in the system, which is now rapidly passing off through the natural outlet for such poisonous matter.—the soles of the feet,—and causes the "intolerable itching" referred to.

The process of nature was materially hastened in my case by bathing the feet thoroughly twice a day in spirits of camphor. As soon as the system had relieved itself—within a few days—the "itching and burning" sensation ceased and the difficulty was at an end.

SHARP VINEGAR.

SHARP VINEGAR.

SHARP VINEGAR.

To the Eddtor of The Tribune.

DELAVAN, Wis., Aug. 27.—In reply to Vacuum:
Let him remove the flat cider vinegar to a warm place (the open air will do for the summer months), and add for, say, thirty gallons eight pounds of clean brown sugar and one pint of good hop yeast.

Mix all thoroughly together, and let it stand six weeks exposed to the air, covering the bunghole with two or three thicknesses of musquito-bar to keep out insects.

ACACIA.

DRESS REFORM WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Aug. 31.—I believe I am the first "school-marm" who has ventured in The Home, and I am only come to ask information, not to give it. Will the ladies give us some letters on dress reform? I am anxious to dress in such a way that I may regain my lost health, but wish to avoid any oddity in my outer garments.

Ju.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—If some reader of The Home department of The Thisrax can give a recipe for remoung superfluous hair from the face, one that has been tried and is known to be safe

INFORMATION WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Oak Pank, Aug. 30—Will some of the ladies of The Home tell me how to restore the color to a silk and wool dress that has it partly taken out by ammonia being spilled on it.

P. S. F,

AFTER DEATH.

Did it come in the midnight's solemn hush, Did it come in the mining a solemn
Of the sinset's amber glow,
Or when the silvery monobeams fell
On the sleeping flowers below,
Or the gray light of the gloaming?
I ask, but I do not know.

I only know that I heard it—
That voice that shook my soul;
But it rang the knel of my happiness,
Like the pussing death bell s toll,
For I knew it came from the battle-field,
Where the loud dram's echoing roli Sounded a last reveille
For the brave who fell that day.
In the morning they donned, with courage.
Their colors bright and gay:

"Twas the voice of my lost love calling From that spot with terrors rife, And I must not fail to answer it, For I was his plighted wife; I promised him that when he left me To join this fatal strife.

They say, "She has gone in Life's morning,"
And they mourn the vacant chair,
And they plait, with sons, the tresses
Of my lonz, dark, shining hair;
But I lie on my downy pillows,
With a bosom free from care,

Unfelt are my father's kisses,
Unheeded my mother's tears:
Do I love them not for their tender care

My sisters' fingers deck me
For my bridal day at last:
O why, on the snowy blossoms,
Do their tears fall thick and fast, Do they think I shall heed the soft, warm rain Drip over my curtained head. Or the brown leaves rustle about me, When the Summer-days have fied, On the hill where the low grass waveth Over the peaceful dead?

Do they fear that the snows of Winter That shall drift o'er my resting-plac May strike a chill to this quiet heart Hid under the bridal lace?

The graceful form of the soldier, With its brave and dauntless mi

He longs and waits for my coming, And I must not break my plight. These tender farewell kisses Are my last of Earth to-night: While the Angels waft sweet perfumes, My spirit takes its flight.

Dear friends, a long, a last adjeu—
I go. for I may not stay;
Brother and sisters, weep no more,
But greet the welcome ray
That heralds, with roseate blusbes,
The dawn of the readsting day. That heralds, with reseate blushed. The dawn of my wedding-day.

COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 28.—The coal-miners of the city have quit. They were working under a contract, at 4 cents per bushel, for a year, which terminates Sept. 1. The miners claim that, by enlarging the screens, by which coarse coal was passed through, they were defrauded in weight; and that, as the companies supplied their city trade with screened coal, it cost the companies nothing. They also claim that they are compelled to trade at companystores, and pay more than in the city; also, that the companies claim the right to furnish powthe companies claim the right to furnish powder, for which they charge more than other dealers; so also with oil. The companies claim that, owing to low prices of coal, they are unable to pav 4 cents; to which the miners reply that the companies, on their own motion, deliver coal for shipment ou cars at 7 cents per bushel, which is what the coal-miners get pay for, while they sell screened coal, three sizes, to city consumers, for which the miners get nothing, at 14 cents per bushel. The average wages paid in July in one of the mines was \$40.40 per month. Some of the men earned \$80, which shows that the men were not in a starving condition. They, however, say they will starve before they will go back at the old price. They demand that they be paid for all coal dug, allowed to trade at stores where they please, and furnish their own oil. The strike, unfortunately, leaves the city without coal, as the Company had no surplus in their yards.

A SLEEPING-CAR INCIDENT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—There appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 8 an advertisement as fol-

lows.

Lost—On Pullman sleeping-car New York, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy route, coming from Omaha to Chicago, a valuable pair of diamond earrings. The finder will be generously rewarded by addressing Mr. William Thorne, Lyceum Theatre, West Fourteenth street, New York.

R. Thorne, Sr. (universally known and respected in the theatrical profession), who was en route from San Francisco to New York when her diastick or knife, work it in your hands until it is free from lumps.

Rober, of Milwaukee, I will loan you the papers. I have seventeen or eighteen; if they will do, you are weicome to them. Lo, Box 443.

DOUGHNUTS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—This recipe is for Mrs. W. P. H.: One cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soad dissolved in a little of the milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted lard. Add a little salt and nutinex, and flour enough to roll well. Have ready a actite of boiling lard in which to fry them. Mas. N. W. H.

THE HOME COOK-BOOK.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—I wish to make a proposition. What do you all think of publishing a cook and recipe book for the benefit of St. Luke's, or any other charitable object that you think best?

Let it be a book that will be within the reach of the poor as well as rich, both in price of book and contents. Let there be floral and fancy work deviced the contents.

In the theatrical profession), who was en route from San Francisco to New York when her diamonds were valued at \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger felt a \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt a \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt as \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt as \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt as \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt as \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt as \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt as \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ielt as \$1,000, and, being a present from a near relative, were doubly prized. Every passenger ie

Irusted. It was afterwards discovered that the Keokukitic had not been invited to drink, hence his opinion. After a very thorough search, and acres of susgestions, the cluster rings were given up for lost. Continuing our journey, we left Chicago that evening by the Michigan Central Railroad, our spirits somewhat dimmed by the loss our dear friend had sustained. We retired to rest thinking of the uncertainty of human affairs and the strike, when lo and behold a pair of beautiful diamond cluster earrings were thrust into my berth, reflecting their brilliancy on my seven-by-nine countenance. Near by stood Mrs. Thorne, who told me in the greatest confidence and secresy that she found them in the folds of the upper part of her dress. The excellent lady was over-joyed, and actually danced a jig, being so happy over the recovery. Of course we were all made glad, and our life and bleasure returned only to be terminated by our reluctant separation in New York after the longest and doubtless most agreeable railway ride in the world. The lessons to be drawn from the above are: Persons in travelling should leave their jewelry at home, or send it by express, and not be sure of a loss until they have undergone a Custom-House investigation; again, never treat promiscuously, for if anything is lost you may be suspected; again, these supposed losses are an injustice to the popular Pullman Car Company. Yours very truly,

A NFW ORGANIZATION

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

The United Brotherhood of Potato-Growers To the Editor of The Tribune.

Swissvalz, Pa., Aug. 28—Last spring I moved to a small farm, and set about raising potatoes. I chose, and do choose, this branch of agriculture because I understand it, and because it brings me that "silent companionship, more eloquent than words," of which we read in books; for that modern gentleman, in the more eloquent than words," of which we read in books; for that modern gentleman, in the gorgeous livery of brown and gold, yclept the Colorado Beetle, is certain to give his company to the potato, and, while ever present, he has never been known to say boo to a goose. He never makes a pun or gives out a conundrum; never makes witty speeches about suicides, nurders, fatal accidents, or disgusting police ditails; so to one long afficient was mark news. details; so, to one long afflicted by smart newspaper-reporters, the Colorado Beetle is a god-send. He is at all times one of those "silent influences" which so surely mold the minds and bodies of mankind. He does not go fiddling bodies of mankind. He does not go nothing through the world like a grasshopper, or buzz-ing and bumping about like other beetles, but minds his own business, and "says nothing to

Well, he and I have got along charmingly, and the result of our labors is quite satisfactory, except in one respect.

tory, except in one respect.

In the beginning, I bought seed-potatoes,—some at 75 cents a bushel, some at \$1.65. Together we have cultivated them, and now the earth literally teems with potatoes,—some as large as a marble, some as big as a beer-bottle, and all sizes between. They are rounded out and smooth, and resent boiling by getting out of their jackets when little more than half-done. They crowd each other in the rows, and tumble out after the hoe, as if laughing to find it is daylight and time for a frolic; but—but—but—the prige of potatoes is down.

Instead of \$1.65 per bushel, I shall probably not get 50 cents for my potatoes! I am an oppressed, down-trodden potato-grower, and I am going to strike. I want to get up a new party,—a party to protect the interests of Potato-Growers. I want an operation of pressed, down-troaden potato-grower, and a m going to strike. I want to get up a new party,—a party to protect the interests of Potato-Growers. I want an organization of Potato-Growers,—an organization with a constitution and by-laws, a President and a Secretary, a Board of Mañagers and a Solicitor. I want that we should pay our President \$4,000 a year, and ditto to our Secretary, to be certain they will do credit to our organization. I want to have every Potato-Grower compelled to join our organization, and taxed to keep up the dignity of its officers; and, if any one refuse, I want to have him shot, and the pigs turned into his potatopatch, to comfort his widow and children. I want a Committee appointed to chatechise the candidates of the two great parties, to see waich are most in favor of protecting Potato-Growers by passing laws fixing the price of potatoes at \$1.50 per bushel, and punishing by fine and imprisonment all who refuse to buy potatoes at these figures.

Then I want to do away with all aristocracy and pretension among potatoes. As it now is, some potatoes are held at double the price of

prisonment all who refuse to buy 'potatoes at these figures.

Then I want to do away with all aristocracy and the secondance with the world before the same. With must be established before we all get our rights. It is plain to every one that a bashel of potatoes are held at double the price of others, and one bushel of them is actually world with two of other varieties! Now, this is in directive the setablished before we all get our rights. It is plain to every one that a bushel of potatoes, and one one that a bushel of potatoes is a bushel of potatoes,—no more, no less,—and, of course, the price should be the same. Without this rule, some Potato-Growers will continue to put on airs and assume superiority over others. They will plow deep, manure intelligrantly, subsold, drain, select seed, and so raise better potatoes than their neighbors. They will experiment, and raise new and better varieties, which will be purchased in preference to those produced by other members of the organization. Thus the business of the great mass of the—the—the—the—the the second convers—that will be a good name for our organization—the business of the great mass of the protective of the Brotherhood on dead level of equality, do not know if it would be well to let one plant more potatoes than another, but think not; attill, did the stream and the second and the will be a good name for our organization—the business of the great mass of the great mass of the second the brotherhood on a dead level of equality, do not know if it would be well to let one plant more potatoes than another, but think not; attill did the time they sat us on the back, and any to be an another, but think not; attill did the time they sat us on the back, and any to be subject to wearing feathers in how they are going to right them; then use their best efforts to circumvent and defeat us, while all the time they sat us on the back, and call us the "honest masses," and polymer to the second polymer to the second polymer to the second polymer to the second polymer

secondance with the spirit of the sace, except agent, and (the out was to be in sace), we wanter, and prefer frocks.

Now, Mr. (2010). As a friend to the people, it is not secondary to the spirit of the present of th

MARS' SATELLITES.

MARS' SATELLITES.

Prof. James C. Watson's Description of Them.

Observatory, Ann Arbon, Aug. 27.—To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

by these discoveries, Marstakes its place as a planet attended with satellites, and the analogy is complete for the major planets exterior to the earth. The value of this discovery, independently of its adding to our knowledge of the bodies which compose the solar system, consists in its furnishing a certain value of the mass, or attractive force of Mars. The motion of a satellite about its primary enables astronomers to determine accurately the mass of the primary, and hence the perturbations which this planet produces in the motions of the other bodies of the solar system. In the case of Mars, the mass has been determined by computing its supposed action and then comparing the results with the observations of procision. The planet is so small, being only 4,100 miles in diameter, and its mass so small relatively, that the perturbations produced by it are not sufficiently great to indicate, by the discordance with observation, a very exact evaluation of this mass. The French astronomer, Leverrier, who has male the study of the motions of the planets the great work of his life, has constructed very accurate tables of Mars, and has, by a comparsion of observations, determined the value of its mass. The value which he has thus found scarcely differs from that which the satellites now show to be its true value, and hence no sensible change is produced in the values of the quantities which depend upon it.

The outer satellite revolves around the planet in thirty hours and twelve minutes, at a mean distance of 14,430 miles from its centre. The inner one revolves in seven hours and thirty-eight minutes, at a mean distance of only 5,770 miles. The smallness of these satellites may be, I have made a calculation by comparison with they not a make a calculation by comparison with the planet itself, and also by comparison with the planet itself, and also by comparison with the planet i

the moon as seen from the earth.

JAMES C. WATSON.

CURRENT OPINION.

One of the worst features of the present disturbed condition of the laboring classes is the big premium which is put upon demagoguery by it. The temptation to go with the crowd, and even ahead of the crowd, for the sake of the crowd's of serenity. In Mississippi the Democratic of serenity. In Mississippi the Democratic the result, and has not yet settled into a condition of serenity. In Mississippi the Democratic State Convention anathematized independent movements, the State Committee has issued an address warning the faithful to beware of the same, and the Democratic press devotes itself to pointing out the danger of going outside regular nominations. All of these appeals and threatenings indicate that all is not well, if from other sources we did not have intelligence of formidable independent movements in several counties. In view of these facts it would appear that the true policy for the Republicans of the North to pursue is to drop out of their platforms all expressions of hostility toward the South, which can only result in preventing the disintegration of the Democracy of that section.

Boston Journal (Rep.).

LOVE.

Is Love a blessing or a curse?
I asked a maiden young and fair.
She blushed, and twined the bridal wreath
Of orange-blossoms in her hair.

Is Love a blessing or a curse? I asked the pretty, blushing brids. She gazed on me in mute surprise, And drew her near the loved one's side.

Is Love a blessing or a curse?
I asked the mother. Sweet she smiled, and closer to her loving breast
She fondly prest her infant child.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Increasing Dullness of Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Active--- A General Decline in Prices on 'Change.

But a Firmer Feeling Manifested in the Afternoon.

More Doing in Freights --- The Wheat Movement.

FINANCIAL.

There was no appearance of activity at any of the Chicago banks. The day was very dull, and the quiet tendencies that have shown themselves this week have developed until something like stagnation has been reached. The present state of affairs is quite the opposite of that which nearly every one had forecast. The loan market, instead every one had forecast. The ioan market, instead of being stringent, is easy; and discount lines, instead of running up, have remained nearly stationary. At the same time, business in commercial circles is good; it is equal to that of last year, and, in many cases, is better.

The supply of good negotiable paper was moderate only. Rates were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular quastomer.

ate only. Rates were to regular customers.

New York exchange continued to grow firmer, and was quoted between banks at par.

The clearings were \$2,700,000.

in reporting the stock market for Tuesday the w York Times says that ''not a few seem to be pressed with the belief that the bull movement impressed with the belief that the bull movement has fairly culminated, and that for some time to come the market is likely to feel the effect of reali-zations, while others again regard the lower range of prices established during the past few days as nothing more than a temporary reaction. Those who hold the latter view base their expectations of who hold the latter view base their expectations of still higher prices in the near future on the benefits to result to the railroads from the transportation of the immense crops, and upon the signs of reviving prosperity whichare everywhere apparent throughout the country. The market at the moment it must be acknowledged is upheld by the large operators, but these claim that when outsiders appreciate the changed condition of business they will experience no difficulty in disposing of their holdings without precipitating a decline in prices."

The New York Herald's report states that attempts at realization disclosed an absence of the "snap" which has so long been the feature of the market, and with it the loss of the small bull speculators, who, filled to the chin with good, bad, and indifferent securities, are incapable of further deginition. Worse than this, and in contrast to the overfed bulls, is the fact that the bears have been starved out, and in their present state of inantion have no stomach for the strong meat of short contracts, and are accordingly worthless as to any support they may give. By some it is thought that the market has been let down in order to tempt the delicate appetite of the bears into a reliab for short sales, it believe heard by this geans. to tempt the delicate appetite of the bears into a relish for short sales, it being hoped by this means

COMMERCE WITH CUBA. The following statement shows the value of the total exports from the United States to Cuba, the total imports from Cuba into the United States,

ne total imports from Cuba into the United States, and the total commerce oetween the United States and that island for each of the twenty fiscal years of that island for each of the twenty fiscal years of the state of the . \$394, 728, 324

Average per annum for 18, 196, 635 77, 364, 327 New York exported in 1876 \$11, 979, 624, and imported \$42, 625, 681; Philadelphia exported \$1, 914, 573, and imported \$5, 084, 906; Boston exported \$292, 948, and imported \$5, 091, 514; Baitimore exported \$304, 125, and imported \$2, 497, -118; New Orleans exported \$529, 489, and imported \$2, 185, 375; Portland, Me., exported \$1, 022, -412 apiece, and imported sugar \$520, 041. With a proper commercial treaty with Spain our exports

proper commercial treaty with Spain our exports would be three times as large as they are to Cuba.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

In the Balkimore & Ohio stock market on Tuesday there was a decline for Baltimore & Ohio common. At the first Board two shares sold at 103, and at the second Board five shares sold at 101, closing 100 bid, 101 asked, against 102%@105 yesterday; 600 shares of the first preferred Baltimore & Ohio sold at 100. It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Company have succeeded in negotiating a large loan in London. The amount is stated at \$5,000.000 and \$8,000,000. The Baltimore American discredits the announcement, but

Says:

It is a well-known fact that, at a meeting of the Directors of the Baltumore & Ohio Railroad Company, held aix months ago, it was determined to endeavor to secure a loan of \$8,000,000 on the main stem, secured by the bonds of the Chicago extension. Mr. Garrett, the President of the road, was sanguine at that time that the loan could be negotiated at 4 per cent. Since then the Eastern war and other unforescen events have occurred, each with some bearing on the project. Very little doubt exists that the visit of Mr. Robert Garrett to Europe a few months since was in reference to this loan.

The Vice-Presidents of the road deny that they have received any information as to the results of the negotiation.

THE CHARTER OAK.

A liability hitherto undiscovered has now been brought up systems the Charter Oak Insurance Company A contract has been found by which the Company was bound to pay Wiggin, subsequently elected President, a commission of 2% per cent for five years on all premium receipts from all new and old business. Wiggin-claims \$65,000 under this contract already to say nothing of the commissions to accumulate during the remaining years of the contract. A lawsuit is likely to result, as the claim will be resisted.

contract. A lawsuit is likely to result, as the claim will be resisted.

RESPONSIBILITY. OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK-HOLDERS.

The Receiver of the National Bank of the State of Missouri has, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democray, declared his intention of instituting suits against some five hundred persons who sold their stock to the bank prior to . Its suspension. The law does not permit a national bank to own any of its own stock, and it is claimed that the stockholders disposed of their stock after it became known to them that the bank was is a condition of insolvency. Mr. George H. Shields is the attorney of the Receiver, and if the proposal for a compromise is not accepted by the stockholders during the present week some five hundred cases will be added to the September docket of the United States Circuit Court.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL TETURYS.

The following is a summary of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1877, issued from the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade:

EXTENT OF LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN UNDERSON.

Board of Trade:

EXTENT OF LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN UNDERRACES.

GCTCS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

icks were 96%@96% cents on the dolla FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Cook County 7 v ct. bonds.
North Chicago 7 v ct. bond
City Railway, South Side...
City Railway, West Side...
City Railway, North Side...
Taurange Comps. 149 180 128 120 70 103 35

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Gold was steady throughout the day at 104. Cash gold loaned flat to 1 per cent for borrowing and 1 to 2 for carrying. Silver at london, 54 5-16; here silver 123 in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Coin 14@1/4 Governments steady.

State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds strong.

The stock market was less active than for son The stock market was less active than for some time past, and the course of speculation was irregular, although in the main higher rate of prices prevailed. Transactions aggregated 108,000 shares, of which 2,800 were New York Central, 8,000 Eric, 26,400 Lake Shore. 11,000 Wabash. 5,700 Northwestern, 4,800 Rock Island, 3,600 St. Paul, 4,800 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 7,600 Michigan Central, 3,000 Chie & Mississippi, and 11,800 Western Union.

Money, 3@5, closing at 4.
Customs receipts, \$284,000.
The Treasury disbursed \$340,000.
Clearings, \$14,000,000.
Dry-goods imports for the week. \$2,403,000.
Sterling strong; actual business, long, 483; short, 48314.

los-s, Currencles.

STOCKS.

S pfd...

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Sight exchange New York, % premium. Sterling exchange bankers' bills, 503%.

Donald States bonds—67s, 105%; '68s, 107%; London, Aug. 31—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account, 95 3-16.
United States bonds—67s, 105%; '68s, 107%; 10-40s, 108%; new 5s, 107%.
New York Central, 100; Erie, 11%; preferred, 20; Illinois Central, 63.
Panis, Aug. 31.—Rentes, 105f 87%c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Aug. 31: Friday, Aug. 32.
CITT PROPERTY.
Lowe av. 256 ft n of Thirty-eighth st. e f, 24x
123% ft, dated Aug. 81
West Barrhour st. 250 ft.
undivided 4 of 51 2-10x124% ft, dated Aug. undivided 16 of 51 2-10x12416 ft, dated Aug.
West Harrison at, 250 ft wof Francisco st, n.f.,
undivided 15 of 51 2-10x12416 ft, dated Aug.
West Madison st, 48 ft w of Western av, n.f.,
25x119 ft, dated Aug. 29.
Whitchouse place, 125 ft e of Siewart av, s.f.,
25x105% ft, dated Aug. 31. whitchouse place, 125 ft e of Siewart av. sf.
25x105% ft, dated Aug. 31.

Indiana av, n w cor of Thirty-seventh st, e f.
undivided % of 49x158 4-10 ft, dated Aug.
31.
Indiana av, n w cor of Thirty-seventh st, e f.
undivided % of 49x158 4-10 ft, dated Aug.
31.
West Twelfth st, s w cor of Talmon av, n f.
112x390% ft, dated July 25.
Cofficer st, 216 ft n e of Learlitt st, n f. 48x100
ft, dated Aug. 28.
West Twelfth st, s w cor of Talmon av, n f.
12x390% ft, dated July 25.
Cofficer st, 216 ft n e of Learlitt st, n f. 48x100
ft, dated Aug. 28.
West Van Buren st, 50 ft e of Hoyne av. s f.
25x122 ft, dated March 21, 1874.
100 ft, with building, dated Aug. 27.
West Congress st, 28 8-10 ft w of Hermitage
av. s f. 19x100 ft, with building, dated
Aug. 31.
XORTH OF CITY LIMSTS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
Limcoln av, Lists of THE COLET-HOUSE.
Limcoln av, Lists of THE COLET-HOUSE.
SOUTH OF CITY LIMSTS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
Websth av, 55 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f. 50
x161 ft, dated Aug. 31.
Whosh av, 55 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f. 50
x161 ft, dated Aug. 31.
South St. 100 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f. 50
x175 ft, dated July 25.
Woodlawn avenue, 331 ft s of Forty-eighth st, e f. 100x297 ft, dated Aug. 30.

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL.

Receipts. Shipments. 1977. 1878. 1877. 1878. | Receipts | Sitements | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1876 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1577 | 1576 | 1577 | 1577 | 1577 | 1577 | 1577 | 1577 | 1577 | 1577

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 3, 184 bu wheat, 2, 611 bu corn, 684 bu cats, 721 bu rye.

The following rain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 18 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 24 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 1 spring, 60 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (136 wheat).

wheat, 18 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 24 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 1 spring, 60 cars No. 2 do, 70 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (136 wheat); 43 cars high-mixed corn. 252 cars and 24, 700-bit No. 2 do, 34 cars and 3,900 bu rejected do, 2 cars no grade (336 cprn); 10 cars white oats, 33 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (50 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 21 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars rejected (31 rye); 20 cars No. 2 barley, 7 cars no. 3 do, 15 cars extra No. 3, 11 cars feed (53 barley). Total (615 cars), 277,000 bn. Inspected out: 53,897 bu wheat. 291,509 bu corn, 97,222 bu oats, 4,319 bu rye, 7,640 bu barley.

The recent change of wheat designation in this market is not from Minnesota to "hard." as supposed by many; but from "Northwestern" to "hard." In the language of a circular which has been issued by receivers inviting trade: "All hard spring wheat that comes to this market from the fistate of Minnesota is handled separately by our elevators, the receipts for same being stamped "Minnesota," and it is known as Minnesota Hard Wheat of grades Nos. 1 and 2.

"Thie last classification was made for the purpose of supplying the large and growing demand for the superior quality of hard spring wheat riised in the State of Minnesota, which now has a world-wide reputation for milling purposes."

A leading operator remarked yesterday that the people in the country are largely to blame for the present low price of wheat. He said they have

voluntarily lowered the price of the whole crop-several cents per bu by the forwarding of wheat largely mixed with eats, which is accepted as a fair sample of the coming crop. This may be so, except that the action would appear to have been involuntary. As we stated yes-terday, the oats this year are so heavy that they cannot be taken out of the wheat by the ordinary apparatus in use in the country, and, having grown together, they must stay together till they can be sundered by the more aktillful process employed at the mill. It is, how-ever, a grave mistake to suppose that all the wheat of the present crop is mixed with oats. It is only on a comparatively small area that oats have grown on a comparatively small area that cats have grown in with the wheat in sufficient quantity to be objectionable. Such wheat ought to be kept spart from the whest which does not contain cats, however much the owners of the wheat may grumble at the discontinuation.

discrimination.

Mr. S. H. Butler has compiled the following statement of the number of car-loads of wheat aspected into store in this city during August for 1877. 1876. ... 878 63 ... 2,954 454 ... 442 282 ... 118 194 ... 14 22 1875. 1874. 370 315 1,799 7,075 1,628 1,573 933 210 52 8

e a shortage on meats already sold to be delivered The leading produce markets were less active

resterday, and most of them were loss active yesterday, and most of them were lower,—some being quite weak. There was not much doing for shipment, the business consisting chiefly of squaring up August contracts and making provision for September deliveries, which will be in order to-day. The news from other points was rather favorable to holders than otherwise, the receipts of grain were small for the season, and the weather here had in it a dash of storm-feeling, which was justified by the news of heavy rains further west-ward. But the disposition to sell outweighed all this, the September longs being more anxious than the shorts, which determined the course of the

markets downwards.

Jobbers of dry goods report continued improvement in the demand, though the movement already considerably exceeds that of former seasons at a corresponding period. Firmness still prevails in all departments, and in some lines of goods the ndency is slightly upward. The grocery marke was again quoted active, with prices fully sus-tained all around. A large movement in surars is still noted, and the market is excited and advancing. Coffees, sirups, molasses, rice, teas, and other staple and side articles were steady. The dried-fruit market was quiet, with a small decline in loose muscatel raisins, the only change noted. Fish met with a good inquiry, and were generally firm at Thursday's quotations. No changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets. The latter was again quoted dull, with prices tending in buyers' favor. Oils were active for the season, and were generally firm. Carbon was in large de mand, and was 1/6011/16 higher. Leather, bagging,

obacco, coal, and wood were unchanged.

The cargo lumber market was more active and The cargo tamber market was more active and steady. At the yards the demand continues large. The wool, hide, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Seeds were quiet, excepting timethy, which was fairly active and steady. Hay was quiet and little better than nominal. The demand for poultry was light and a good deal of stock was held over. Green fruits, were plenty and slow at held over. Green fruits were plenty and slow at lower prices.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, on the

besis of 23c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 226,000 bu wheat and 250,000 bu corn. Through freights to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 14%c on wheat, 13%c on corn, and was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain

at Chicago Customs Aug. 31: A. J. Letham, 630 tons salt; A. W. Schulenburg & Co., 83 tes soda-ash. Amount collected, \$14, 461.61.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were moderately active, and easier. There was not much done except in the way of providing for September contracts, and the pressure of a few lots of pork caused the casier feeling in the face of firmness at the Stock-Yards. There was some trading in year product, and that part of the market was relatively firm, though many operators talked as if they had little faith in present prices. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points. The Cincianail Price Current estimates the summer pork packing at 1,830,000 hogs, against 1,500,000 to date last year.

Miss Pont-Was moderately active, and declined 69 100 per bit, toosing 5c lower than the previous after-

ness ross—was moderately active, and declined 68 loc per bit, closing 5c lower than the previous afternoon. Sales were reported of 320 bris cash (summer) at \$12.35; 10,500 bris seller September at \$12.32; 46; 212.30; 16,230 bris seller October at \$12.35@12.45; and 4,000 bris seller the year at \$11.35@12.00. Total, 31,070 bris. The market closed sleady at \$12.20@12.30 cash;

Mess pork was quoted at \$11.50@12.00 and extra prime do at \$9.00@9.75.

Lann-Was quote, and declined 10@12½c per 100 ba, though the offerings were not large, but the demand was very small. Sales were reported of 250 to be left september at \$8.20@8.32½c; 2.000 tos seller Octoberlar \$8.00@8.32½c; 2.000 tos \$1.500 tos \$1.

Bran-Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 30 tons at \$3.00 per ton on track and free on board cars.

Corn-Mial-Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, but irregular, and easier: closing at 16156 lower than the previous afternoon. The kinglish telegrams noted themes, and some private calice called the markets therees, and some private calice called the markets thereton to the relation of the Atlantic, and were disappointed by the news. New York was firm, and our receipts were rather small, with some indications of stormy weather. but the feeling here was rather bearish. If had been supposed that there would be a squeeze in August wheat our so many of the shorts had been covered the proposed that there would be a squeeze in August wheat our so many of the shorts had been covered the promise that the market was apparently relieved from pressure. It is the market was apparently relieved from pressure. The market for this mount on the fact that No. I wheat for this month could be bought for some Sc per wheat for this month could be bought for some Sc per in the state of the market was a good deal of comment on the fact that No. I wheat for this month could be bought for some Sc per in the state of the source of the private of the spice, and closed at 98%. Seller September opened at 18%, sold down to 89%. Seller September opened at 18%, close and closed at 98%. Seller October sold at 98%, close and closed at 98%. Seller the year sold at 94%, sold and closed at 98%. Seller the year sold at 94%, sold.

No. 2, or seller the month, closed at \$1.00. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, closed at \$1.00. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, closed at \$1.00. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, closed at \$1.00. Do not do at 150,000 hm.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—Was steady. Sales were \$0.00 hm No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.11:1,000 hm No. 2 do at \$1.00:and 1

DI.

RYE—Was in fair demand and steady at 321/6 for No. 3 and 43c for rejected. September was quoted at 52c. Cash sales were reported of b, 201 bu No. 2 at 52/6C 800 bu rejected at 43c; 800 bu by sample at 40@44c on track.

Whest—Sales 160,000 bu at \$1.00 col. 10 for August, 985-9886c for September, 98-986c for October, and when—Sales 160,000 but \$1,000 but

ber. \$3.224@8.37% for October, and \$7.30 tot the year.
Short ribs—150.000 be seller September at \$4.60.
Wheat was active and firm, advancing 24c for future delivery. The market was excited by reports that partics had defaulted to a considerable extention their August contracts, which will be closed this morning. The September shorts were also buying, and arrangements were made for snipping out nearly 200.000 bit. September sold at \$9.66\$1.00%, and closed at \$1.00% of 1.00%. October sold at \$9.86\$6, closed firm at \$1.00% of 1.00%. August sold in settlement at \$1.00, and closed at \$7.40. August sold in settlement at \$1.00, and closed at \$1.00 and delivery of the period of the settlement at \$1.00, and closed at \$1.00 an

42340.
Oats were a shade firmer, closing at 2434c for October and 2334c for Sestember.
Feelight room was taken for 183,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 344c, and 200,000 bu corn to do at 234c, and to Kingston at 844c. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quict at \$2.0822.18
BROOM CORN—Was dull and weak. Small orders are coming in, but buyers generally are waiting for new corn to arrive, when they expect a decline is prices. Quotations: Green huri, 0467c; meditum huri, 5369c; red-tilpped do, 5354c; green brush, with hurenough to work it, 5369c red-tilpped, with do, 56354c; red do, 44,35c; inside brush, 4645c; inferior brush, 3364c; crooked do, 364c.
BUTTER—A very fair aggregate of sales was accomplished at prices differing but slightly from those current at the beginning of the week. Choice qualities comparatively are scarce, and consequently are firmly held, holders having the advantage. There are pretty large and gradually augmenting stocks of low and medium grades, and the market for such remains week and unsettled. Quotations are as follows: Fancy creamery, 28,225c; good to choice grades, 186,220; medium, 14618c; inferior to common, 9,813c.

BAGGING—None of the features of the market were notably different from those prevalent for a number of days previous. Grain have a selfere and stepon.

BAGGING—None of the features of the market were notably different from those prevalent for a number of days previous. Grain bags are active and strong, while other lines are in fair request and steady. Quotations remain as before: Stark, 25c; Montanu, 23-6c; Lewiston, 22-6c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 23-6c; Lewiston, 22-6c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 23-6c; Date and Carlot, 14-6c; Side of gunnies, anicles, 44-6c; CHEESE—Buyers continue to operate cautiously. There appears to be a very general lack of confidence in present prices, and there is no inclination to order in advance of immediate requirements. The receipts continue liberal and the market has an undertone of weakness. Eastern buyers are offering 10c for the best factories. The New York Bulletin of the 29th says: The receipts and exports of cheese since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year), compare as follows:

beginning of the trade year), compare as follows:

Recapta.
Recapta.
Past week.
**Past was firm both for anthractic and bituminous varieties, but there was not much doing in the way of new orders. We quote: Lackawanna, egg. \$6.25: do nut and range. \$6.50; Blossburg. \$5.50; Briar Hill. \$5.50; Baltimore & Ohlo. \$4.50\$\$5.00; Illnois, \$3.50\$\$4.00; Gartsnerrie, \$4.50\$\$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50\$. EGGS—Were in light supply and firm at 11@12c. FISH—Prices were unchanged. Trade continue. Jobber 211. 86.68—Were in light supply and firm at 11.612c.
FISH—Prices were unchanged. Trade continues satisfactory, and the tone of tase market remains firm. Jobbers still find some difficulty in promptly filling orders for mackerel and cod, the supply of these fish being light, not only here but at the East; but of other descriptions the stocks are in fair condition. We now quote: No. 1 white fish, per ½-brl, \$4.0034.18; family whitefish, \$3.25; trout, \$3.50; mackerel extra, ½-brl, \$13.0066.24; foul, \$5.50; mackerel extra, ½-brl, \$13.0066.24; foul, \$5.50; mackerel extra, ½-brl, \$13.0066.25; No. 1 shore xits, large \$1.56.18; \$1.004.18; family do, new, ½-brl, \$6.00; do medium, \$3.0065.25; No. 1 shore xits, large \$1.56.18; \$1.005. No. 1 bry, \$8.00; do medium, \$3.0065.25; No. 1 shore xits, large \$1.56.18; \$1.005. No. 1 bry, \$1.56.18; \$1.005. No. 1 bry, \$1.56.18; \$1.50.18; \$1.5

74(c. Southern, 64,660)c; blackherries, 74,680; raspberries, 28-67c; pluted cherries, 16647c.
Nurs-Filberts, 1264125c; almonds, Terragons, 196
194c; French walnuts, 25660c; Genoble walnuts,
134614c; Frazilis, 54,660c; pecans, Texas, 7674c; do,
Missouri, 6665c; Wilmington peanus, 34,660c; frennessee peanuts, 44,665c.
GREEN FRUITS-All native varieties were in liberal
supply, and dull at lower prices. Peaches were very plentv but of poor quality generally: Blackberries, cultivated, \$2,00; do wild, \$1,50; apples, \$1,50,62,75 per basket;
crab apples, 10630c per basket; pears, 46,75 per basket;
do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per basket;
do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per basket;
do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per basket;
do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per basket;
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do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per basket;
do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per peaches, 25,60c per chasket;
do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per chasket;
do fair to choice Michigan peaches, 25,60c per chasket, 26,60c per chasket, 26,60c peaches, 26,60c peaches,

ibs. \$4.505.00; good, St. to Ro. St. Sec. St. 10.80 ibs. \$3.0063.50, and very dull at that; lambs. \$3.506 å.50.

ALBANY.

Aug. 31.—Exeves—Receipts. 388 ears; last week, 38% the supply has been liberal, and in the leading characteristics of the market no important charges are noted when compared with the preceding week; while very choice heavy weights have not been wanted.

Common in some instances higher, but on these and common in some instances higher, but on these and prices have been very uniform; Texas sold at Mydelge.

Coloradoes at \$4.1563.00: and naives at 5565.50.—the latter only medium weights; while the New York demands we light, Brighton was slightly improved, the basiness being mainly local and Eastern, with sales of 2,500 head.

SHERE AND LAMBS—Receipts, 61 cars, one less than last week; sheep in moderate demand at steady prices: 4.5565; lambe in enlarged supply and irregular, opening steady, increasing in value, and subsequently demands of the steady, increasing in value, and subsequently demands of the steady increasing in value, and subsequently demands of the steady increasing in value, and subsequently demands of the steady increasing in value.

ALBANY.

ALBANY.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY.

A

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverroot, Aug. 31.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s; Western, 50s. Baron—Cumberlands, 37s; short; ribs., 38s; long clear, 52s; short-clear, 53s; shouders, 33s; hams, 52s. Lard, 44s, Prime mess beef, 60s; India mess beef, 60s; extra India mess, 110s. Cheese, 50s. Tallow, 41s.

London, Aug., 31.—Liverroot—Wheat strong. Comquiet. Mark Lark—Wheat elsev. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Comptes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Comptes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Comptes on passage—Wheat and French as and deaver.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Liverroot, Aug. 31.—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—

unchanged; a car-load of fair Western hogs sold at \$5.63 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—CATILE—Receipta, 1.686; total for the week. 8.360; no sales to-day; 85 cars through stock in the yards; held for shipment to-morten suscept at the yards; held for shipment to-morten suscept at 11.400; market dull; demand light; good Western sheep, \$4.55.

Hous—Receipts, 2.430; total for the week, 14.900, market dull and slow; Yorkers, best, \$5.37; fixed light; gan, \$5.005.52; heavy coarse, \$5.37; best, \$5.50.

CINCINSATI, Aug. 31.—Hogs—Dill and lower for light; steady demand for heavy; common, \$2.8265, 70; light, \$4.9065, 15; butchers, \$5.2065, 30; receipts, 1.230; shipments, \$55.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—Hogs—Firm at \$4.7525.20; receipts, 1.200.

CATILE—Very slow; receipts light; prices nominally uschanged; receipts, 4.90.

Winter, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 12s; spring, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s 8d; white, No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 12s 1d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 5d. Corn—No. 1, 27s; No. 2. 263 9d. Provisions—Pork, 50s; lard, 44s. Liverpool. Aug. 31—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Wheat— White, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; White, No. 1, 12s 6d: No. 2, 12s 4d: club, No. 1, 13s No. 2, 12s 6d. Livernool. Aug 31.—Cotton—Quieter: 636 5-16d sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 American, 6,050.

LIVERPOOL. Aug 31.—COTTON—Quieter: comp. 5-164; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 2,000.

Yars and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUPPS—Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 40,000 qrs; American, 25,000; California white wheat, average, 12 4doi:12 ed; club, 12s 6doi:13; spring, 10s 8doi:2s; winter, 12s612s 3d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 9d627s. Oats—American, 3863; spring, 10s 8doi:2s; winter, 12s612s 3d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 9d627s. Oats—American, 3863; ed; Barley, American, 25e363s.

PROVISIONS—Meas pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 97s 6d. Lard—American, 48s Bacon—Long clear, 38s; short clear, 38s; fine clear, 33s; short do, 38a.

CHERSE—Fine American, 50s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 50s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s 3d.

PRITOLEUM—Spirits, 7s 9d; refuned do, 11s 6doi:2s.

LINERDO OIL—38633 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—27s.

LIVERDOOL, Aug. 31.—60TION—Sales of the week. 56,000 american, 573,000; receipts, American, 5,000; american, 5000; American, 28,000; forwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 1,000; American sales, 35.000.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—CALCUTTA LINSERD—34s 9dd 55s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s 6d.

es are for dry: ...9.50 and 10,00@11.00 ...9.50 and 10.00@11.00 9.00@10.00

3.601 2.204 3.254 3,244

2.75@3.50

Ar. 1,000 1,083 1,083 1,083 1,083 1,077 1,077 1,090 1,077 1,005 1,

12,303

mon boards, 12 feet. 9.50 and mon boards, 14 to 18 feet. 9.50 and mon boards, 14 to 18 feet. casion stuff, green, 88, 75@9, 00; dry. ension stuff, 22 to 30 feet. boards and fencing, green, \$7.50\$

LIVE STOCK.

1,552

. 3,612

. 7.474

in the yards.

Extra Beeves—Gradedsteers weighing 1,450
as and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3years to 5-vear-old steers, weighing 1,250
to 1,400 bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250
to 1,400 bs.

Seeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250
to 1,000 bs.

Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,000 bs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1,000 bs.

2,5083.00

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-25 6d. ANTWERP, Aug. 30.-PRIROLEUM-35Mf.

· AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Aug. 31.—Corrors Steady: 11@116c.: futures weak. September. 11. Steal. 4. October. 11. 70. 611. 62.: some per 11. 75c.: futures weak. September. 11. Steal. 4. October. 11. 70. 611. 62.: some per 11. 75c.: februar et el. 12. 66. 10. 67c.: februar et el. 12. 66. 10. 67c.: februar et el. 12. 67c.: februar

mand moderate.

Spirits Patholaum-7%; refined first half October,

130%,
TALLOW-Firm; 8 3-16@8%c.
iAssin-Unchanged.
SPIRITS OF TURFENTINE—Easier: 3%c.
EGGS-Firmer: Western, 10618c.
PROVISIONS-Fork dull; new mess, \$13.00@13.10.
Beef quict; Western long clear quiet; 7%67%c. Lard
frmer a shade; prime steam, 402k2%c; September,
88.75@8.77%
BUTTER 100%21c.
CERSS-TURCHANGE.
WHISKY-\$1.13%

Dc. Gs-Weak; Western, 17818c, 104811e. RESER Quiet; Western fancy, 104811e.

CHESSE Quiet; Western refined, 1446; Crasse Quiet; Western refined, 1446; Crasse Personeus Firmer; refined, 1446; Crasse Personeus Personeus Fair; Ohio, Pensoneus Fair; Ohio, P 8,00.0 bn.

Woot.—Demand improved; supply fair; Ohio, Fennsylvania, and West Virginia XX. and above, 446-48c; XXX, 46c; medium, 44-3-6c; coarse, 53-39c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western face, 406-12c; unedium, 45c; coarse, 55c; combing, washed, 506-35c; Canada combing, 506-52c; fine, unwashed, 39-35c; canada combing, 506-52c; fine, unwashed, 28-63-50c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 28-63-50c; tubwashed, 406-45c.

washed, 40@45c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Plous.—Demand fair and market irm; super, \$8.75; XX, \$5.00,65.25; XXX, \$5.50,66.50; high grades, \$6.76,67.25.

Galin-Our quiet; but steau; mixed and white, 5cc. Oats quiet; 28@41c.

Conx.-Maa.—Quiet out firm; held \$2.50.

Conx.-Maa.—Quiet out firm; held \$2.50. HAY-Duli and unchanged; prime quoted issuire; choice, 188 10c.
Provisions—Fork quiet but firm; 13%c. Lard quiet but steady; tierce. \$9,2569.50; kegs. \$9,75610,00.
Bulk meats—Fair demand; markets firm; shootiers, loose, \$5,20; packed, \$8,5,0. Bacom—Demand active and prices have advanced; held, shouldeas, 6%c; clear rib, 8%c; clear, 8%c68%c; hams, sugar-cured, in good demand at full prices; 115%s12c.
GROCARIZS—Cuffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 16%630%c in gold. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good reining, 8.38%c; aur to fully fair, 3%c68%c; prime to choice, 9x99/c; yellow clarified, 9%c610c; centrifugal, 8%c68%c. Molasse—Nothing doing. Rice steady, with a good demand; fair to prime, 5%c63%c.
Brax—Market casier.
TOLEDO.

The market closed steady.

No. At. Price. No. At. Price. No. At. Price.

80, 200 \$5.46 50. At. Price. No. At. Price.

81, 200 \$5.46 50. At. Price. No. At. Price.

81, 200 \$5.46 50. At. Price. No. At. Price.

82, 200 \$5.46 50. At. Price.

83, 200 \$5.46 50. At. Price.

84, 210 \$5.40 50. At. Price.

85, 200 \$5.40 \$6. \$5.00 \$43. 282 5.00

85, 200 \$5.35 \$6. 200 \$5.35 \$55. 296 5.00

86, 211 \$6.35 \$6. 228 5.25 \$24. 244 4.90

87, 200 \$5.35 \$64. 350 \$5.25 \$24. 244 4.90

87, 200 \$5.35 \$64. 350 \$6. 228 5.25 \$24. 244 4.90

87, 200 \$5.35 \$60. 228 5.25 \$24. 244 4.90

87, 200 \$5.35 \$60. 228 5.20 \$23. 223 4.90

87, 200 \$5.35 \$60. 228 5.20 \$24. 244 4.90

88, 201 \$5.35 \$7. 322 \$5.20 \$24. 248 4.90

89, 217 \$5.35 \$7. 322 \$5.20 \$24. 248 4.90

89, 217 \$5.35 \$7. 322 \$5.20 \$41. 301 4.85

89, 201 \$5.35 \$7. 322 \$5.20 \$42. 247 4.85

89, 201 \$5.35 \$7. 322 \$5.20 \$42. 247 4.85

89, 201 \$5.35 \$7. 322 \$5.20 \$42. 247 4.85

89, 201 \$5.35 \$7. 322 \$5.15 \$7. 222 \$4.85

80, 221 \$5.35 \$7. 105 \$5.15 \$28. 229 \$4.75

80, 221 \$5.35 \$7. 105 \$5.15 \$28. 229 \$4.75

81, 199 \$5.35 \$23. 399 \$5.15 \$7. 288 \$4.75

81, 199 \$5.35 \$21. 344 \$5.15 \$22. 270 \$4.75

83, 1189 \$5.35 \$1. 344 \$5.15 \$23. 271 \$4.70

84, 174 \$5.35 \$24. 300 \$6. 15 \$00. 241 \$75

84, 174 \$5.35 \$24. 300 \$6. 15 \$00. 241 \$75

84, 174 \$5.35 \$24. 300 \$6. 15 \$00. 241 \$75

84, 174 \$5.35 \$24. 300 \$6. 15 \$00. 241 \$75

84, 174 \$5.35 \$24. 300 \$6. 15 \$00. 241 \$75

85, 200 \$5.90 \$8. 273 \$6.00 \$31. 188 \$4.65

85, 200 \$5.90 \$8. 273 \$6.00 \$31. 188 \$4.65

85, 200 \$5.90 \$8. 273 \$6.00 \$31. 188 \$4.65

85, 200 \$5.90 \$8. 273 \$6.00 \$31. 188 \$4.65

85, 200 \$6.00 \$8. 273 \$6.00 \$4. 2500 poor to choice qualities.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. BRAN-Market easier.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. O., Aug. 31. - FLOUR-Firm.
GRAIN- Wheat firm: No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.32: No.
I white Michigan, \$1.31\sq. ambor Michigan, spot and
August, \$1.31: September, \$1.18: October held at
\$1.18: \$1.18 bid; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.19: relected
Wabash, \$1.03: No. 2 ambor Michigan, \$1.19; relected
Wabash, \$1.03: No. 2 ambor Michigan, \$1.19; No. 2
Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.30. Corn dull; high mixed,
spot, 47c; No. 2, spot, 48/cc; esptember, 49/4c; relected, 48c. Oats dull; No. 2 apot held
at 27c: October, 27c; Michigan, 28c.
Rzczipts-Flour, 800 bris; wheat, \$2,000 bu; corn,
400 bis; oats, 4,670 bu.

Shiffments-Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn,
48,000 big. oats, 4,200 at.

Grais-wheel-western steamer, \$1.22: do No. 2 winter red. por \$1.33: september, \$1.22: do No. 2 winter red. por \$1.33: september, \$1.23: do the steamer,
\$1.23: do the steamer,
\$1.23: september, \$2.30: october, \$80: steamer,
\$2.00: september, \$2.30: october, \$2.30: october,
\$2.00: september, \$2.30

SHEEF-Remain duil at \$3.000-8.25 for poor to choice qualities.

EAST LIBERTY. P. Aug. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Aug. 30. 19 caread, against 164 care through and 132 care and an end of the week ending Aug. 30. 19 caread, against 164 care and supply lighter than for last four weeks, especially for yard sales; market has been active at \$6.000 to 20 caread, against 20 conditions and light were about the same, good being in demand and scare, the quality being generally common to medium; extra to good, 36.000-6.2; medium to good, \$0.000-6.2; medium WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.15.

RECEUTS—Flour, 2,800 bris; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST.

WHINKY-BUDYANT: \$1.10.

MILWAUREE, Aug. 31.—FLOUE—Dull and weak.
GRAIN—Wheat weak at the opening, advance isc, and
closed strong: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.104; No. 2 do,
\$1.00; September, \$1.00; Octooer, 20%c; No. 3 Milnighter: No. 10.04; Corn uran: No. 2, 42%c, Oata
higher: No. 10.04; Corn uran: No. 2, 42%c, Oata
higher: No. 10.04; No. 2, 42%c, Oata
September, \$1.00; No. 2, 42%c, No. 3 Milhigher: No. 10.04; No. 2, 42%c, No. 3 Milhigher: No. 10.04; No. 2, 42%c, No. 3

FRZIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, September, 69.870c,
RECEIPTS—Flour, 990 bris; wheat, 135, 000 bn.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1.300 bris; wheat, 135, 000 bn.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat \$1.18, Sondamber, \$1.

changed.

Grain-Wheat. \$1.16; September, \$1.12. Corn. 42

Grain-Wheat. \$1.16; September, \$1.12. Corn. 42

430. Rye. 51/452c. Oats. 226/23c.

Provisions-Bulk meats—Clear ribs. 64/e; shoulders,
\$4.90; hams, 10/4/2104/c. Lard-Steam, 81/4c; kettle, HOSS—Steady; \$4.0035.15.

MEMPHIS. Aug. 31.—COTTON—Sominally unchanged 1814c; no sales; receipts, 42 hales; shipments, 61; stock 5.000; week's sales, 600; receipts, 500; shipments, 62; stock 5.000; week's sales, 600; receipts, 500; shipments, 600; gross, 402 (00); gross inovement shows a decrease of \$2,000, a compared with last season; due to early frost and damage to crops.

Other markets unchanged.

Boston.

Other markets unchanged.

Boston, Aug. 31.—Flours—Siesdy; Western superfine, 84.0084.50; common extras. 85.0085.50; Wisconsis extras. 85.5008.50; disnosad do. 85.5007.30; winter wheat. Ohio. Indiana. and Michigan. 85.2008.70; illinois. 85.5007.50; St. Louis. 87.5008.00.

URAIN—Corn quiet: mixed and yellow. 50082c.

BUFFALO. Aug. 31.—Gratis—Wheat dull; sales soo bu No. 1 hard Milwaike at \$1.24, to arrive. Corn dull; car-locate of No. 2 selling at 400c. case and rye neglected.

ANAL FRIGHTS—Steady: shipping hindered in consequence of heavy storin.

PROMIA. Aug. 31.—Hiouwikes—Firm; sales of 50 bris at \$1.075.

OSWEGO. DRY GOODS.

New York, Aug. 31.—Jobbing trade continues fairly active, and business mederate with package houses.

Cotton goods steady and unchanged. Prints in moderate demand. Ginghams active, and Glasgow dress at edmand. Ginghams active, and Glasgow dress at edmand and west Shore ports. Daily, Sauday excepted.

Saurday's boat don's go until ... S p. m. Priday mands post goes through to paint a go on through to

COTTON.

NEW YORE, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Net receipts at a
United States ports during the week 3.000 bales; last
year 13,000; total receipts to date 3,945,000; last year
4,127,000; exports from United States ports for the
week 5,000; last year 7,000; total exports to date 3,035,
000; last 3,230,000; stock at all United States ports
117,000; last year 121,000; stock at all (interior towns
9,000; last year 10,000; stock at Liverpool cod 000; last
year 804,000; stock of American affect for Great Britain
28,000; last year 30,000.

PETROLEUM. PITTERURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—PETROLEUM—Crude weak and lower; \$1.40 at Parker's; refined quiet and steady at 14.014%c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—Patholeum—Market verstrong; standard white 110 test, 12%c.

PITTERURG. Pa., Aug. 31.—Pie-Inox—More inquired for this week, but business continues light, and prices remain unchanged. No. 1 foundry, \$22.50423.00, four months; No. 2, \$21.50422.000; grey forge, \$20.000 21.00.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31 .- SPIRITS TURPER

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE.

Sept. 1, 1877.—To the Parents, Guardians, and Friends of Deaf-Mutes in Illinois: The thirty-third term of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb commence on Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877, at 9-o'clock a. m. All pupils who are to attend the school that

All pupils who are to attend the school that term should then be present. The officers will be promptly at their posts, and pupils must do dikewise. If any are prevented by sickness from prompt arrival, they should write the undersigned for a special permit to enter after the opening of the term.

Deaf-mutes over 10 and under 21 years of age, residing in the State of Illinois, are furnished tuition, board, etc., free of charge. If any are unable to furnish themselves transportation and clothing, they should write the undersigned, and directions will be given them how to take steps to have these also furnished without charge. Respectfully, etc.,

PHILIP G. GILLETT, Superintendent.

Illinois papers please copy. Illinois papers please copy.

A certain young gentleman went on a recensteamboat exursion. On his return he was asked if there was any swell on the ocean. He replied, with becoming dignity: "Yes, when a got there there was."

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturdar excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted thought CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ficket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at
the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Cloket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzic-Street Depot. Leave. Arrive.

CRICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depos, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Picket Office. 122 Randolba-st.

Ansas City & Denver Past Ex * 12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. t. Louis & Springfield Ex.... * 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. t. Louis, Springfield & Fexas * 9:00 p. m. † 7:30 a. m. ekin and Peoria Fast Expres * 9:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. ecris, Kockuk & Burlington * 9:00 p. m. * 7:30 a. m. hicago & Padincah B. R. Ex. * 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. treator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex * 12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. olilei & Dwight Accommodat n * 5:00 p. m. * 9:00 a. m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD.

Milwankee Express. 47:50a m. 7:50p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Eay, and Menasha through Day Express. 10:00a m. 4:00p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Eay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express. 19:00p. m. 17:00a m. All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minnesopolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILEOAD. Depot, foot of Lake at. and foot of Twenty second-st.
Ticket office, 121 Randoiph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixtoenthst., and Canal and Sixtoenth-sta. Tloket Officia &
Clark-st., and at depots.

Mall and Express, Ottaws and
Streetor.

Rockf rd, D'onque, &Sloux City
Racide Express for Omaha.

Kasasa City, Atchison & St. Joe
Dubuque & Sloux City Express

10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m.
10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Ryntexpress for Omaha, to so p. m. 6:35 a. m.
Ranses City, Atchison, St. Joe
and Texas Express.

10:00 p. m. 6:35 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, ar Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran

dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 a. m. 6:55 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. Asianageo Accommodation ... 43-5 p. m. 10:39 a. m. Night Express ... 9:00 p. m. 9:30 a. m. Night Express ... 9:00 p. m. 9:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNS & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depol. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

Depart. Arrive.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

VOLUME EXPOSITION

Chicago

Now Fully Read

Complete in all I the finest repre-tion of America Art ever held; eq The Art and Br ments are except in comparison w ed high standar The GENERA in operation and

varied, complete than ever before of MANUFAC DUCTS, house ornaments is B YOND CONCEP The collections tory and Archae tensive and rare before been exp rary Exhibition i Let no intellig

Northwest fail American Exhib Admission-Ad dren under 12 ye Excursion rat ation lines.

JUST RI A Large Invo Cabanas and CIG HAVANA an The above goods ha

W. J. BLACKWELL & COURSES DURHAM, MARBURG'S SEAL OF And all other standard by constantly on hand at BC (loods shipped to all pa WILLIAM 183 East Madiso CHICA CIG

ltemember, fine, free sigars at \$11, \$12, and solid havana filled, \$25 a MANUFACTURING CO. second floor.

Cor. Jackson Reductio CONTINEN

On and after Aug. 1 theutal Hotel, Philas nites to \$3 to \$4.50 pe of room, and will also BURDICK

CHEAP An Eastern n gusted with Cl stumps any ma for sixty feet onue, near Fort ISAAC Cl

FOR SALE 40x138, with be FOR

DISSO The firm of Jordan & mutual consent, and el firm name in figuidation

In retiring from the take occasion to hear Jordan & Fisher to all that their interests wi tected in the future as DISS

The copartnership indership and raigned under the Co. is hereby dissolvation will have cot sail from collection out to settle all claims du la judation, and do all the pholing of said but

GRATES